

The Hongkong Telegraph

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1948.

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Domination Day
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4-Point Proposal For Peace In Indo-China

INDEPENDENCE FOR VIET NAM

Democratic Regime

Paris, Jan. 19.—A four-point proposal for peace in Indo-China was submitted by the French High Commissioner, M. Emile Bollaert, to the ex-Emperor of Annam, Bao Dai, in Geneva early this month, Dang Chan Lieu, an official Viet Nam spokesman in Paris, told Reuter today.

- The proposal was:
- 1.—Independence and unity for Viet Nam with the French Union.
 - 2.—Viet Nam police and infantry to be fully Viet Nam. But all other arms (Air Force, Navy, etc.) to be officered by Frenchmen.
 - 3.—The Viet Nam Government to appoint consuls themselves, but Government Ministers and Ambassadors to be approved by the French Government.
 - 4.—France will require that a democratic regime be set up in Viet Nam.

Referring to the first point, the Viet Nam spokesman said: "It all depends on what implications will be involved by the words 'Independence and unity' and to what extent the French Union will limit national sovereignty and independence in the conduct of Viet Nam's foreign affairs."

The second proposal restricting Viet Nam leadership in the armed forces, "was retrogressive to the treaty of March 6, 1946," the spokesman declared.

This treaty recognised Viet Nam as a free state with its own Parliament, Treasury and Army. Diplomacy and unity were to be discussed at a later date. Subsequent conferences broke down, and fighting finally broke out between the Viet Nam and France on December 19, 1946.

WANTS DOMINION STATUS

Stressing that Viet Nam would like to be "freely associated with the French Union," the spokesman said: "Viet Nam wants the same diplomatic status as a British dominion within the British Commonwealth."

Commenting on the French demand for "a democratic regime in Viet Nam," the spokesman said: "This is an attempt to interfere with our internal affairs." He said that Viet Nam had to balance both Eastern and Western civilisation, and that it would be impossible to adopt definitely either one or the other.

"Ten per cent of our population is Christian," he explained, "and the

rest is mainly composed of believers in Confucianism and Buddhism. Thus we must make allowances for both Eastern and Western ways of life."

On the whole, official Viet Nam circles in Paris were pessimistic about the outcome of the Bao Dai-Bollaert conversations.

The spokesman said they stressed that France refused to negotiate with Dr Ho Chi Minh, the leader of Viet Nam resistance, favouring Bao Dai.

Bao Dai's past record had lost him nearly all his support in Viet Nam after his "collaboration with the Vichy Government and Japanese puppet governments" and his subsequent abdication "was opportunistic," the spokesman continued. "Indeed," he declared, "his whole past attitude shows a lack of consistency and a strong sense of opportunism."

Bao Dai is still the "supreme political adviser" of the Ho Chi Minh National Government, but Dang Chan Lieu said that his present tactics were not meeting with the approval of Dr Ho Chi Minh himself.—Reuter.

BOLLAERT ON WAY BACK

Paris, Jan. 19.—M. Emile Bollaert, the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, is due to leave Paris tomorrow for Saigon with high hopes of achieving peace in Indo-China, where fighting between French troops and Viet Minh Indo-Chinese nationalist forces had been going on intermittently for more than a year.

M. Bollaert is due to arrive in Saigon on January 20, by way of Rome—where he expects to be received by the Pope on Wednesday morning—Athens, Karachi, New Delhi, Calcutta and Rangoon.

The main event of M. Bollaert's stay in Europe was a series of trade talks he had with the ex-Emperor, Bao Dai, of Annam, at Geneva, between January 7 and 13.

The French hopes of "peace in Indo-China" are largely based on these talks, at the close of which an optimistically worded, but not very communicative, statement was issued, the most promising point of which was the final sentence: "Further interviews will take place a month hence in the Bay of Along" (off Tonkin—the meeting place will probably be a French warship).

Whether or not French hopes are borne out by reality depends mainly on two factors. It was believed by well-informed observers in Paris.

Firstly, the extent of the concessions France is willing to make to Indo-Chinese aspirations for control over their affairs.

Secondly, the extent to which the ex-Emperor has retained authority over the people of Indo-China.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION

Official circles here were reluctant to amplify the terms of the Geneva communiqué, but well-informed observers believed that M. Bollaert in his talks with Bao Dai had made one very important concession.

He was willing, it was believed, to accept the principle of a National Viet Nam Army.

In his outline of French policy at Hanoi in September last, M. Bollaert had gone no further than to admit Viet Nam police forces. A National Army would give genuine

Kai Tak Accident: One Man Severely Injured

Two single-seater Spitfires were involved in an accident at Kai Tak this morning resulting in one pilot sustaining severe injuries, including broken arms. The other pilot escaped unhurt.

The accident occurred after one of the planes had landed. The second plane followed in and crashed into the stationary Spitfire which was still on the runway.

Both aircraft were extensively damaged.

Britain's Improving Trade Relations

London, Jan. 19.—Mr Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, gave a progress report on British trade relations with seven European countries today. They were Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Finland.

This is what he told his press conference:

Denmark—Britain was now able to offer coal to Denmark with whom she was now negotiating. There were certain other essentials that Denmark wanted. This was one of the cases in which Britain could not spare unlimited supplies of generally scarce commodities to a single country.

If Britain could get as much food as she liked, some at least of it would have to be paid for by less essential goods.

"The price differences are a great deal narrower now than they were last time we met and we are optimistic about the outcome," Mr. Wilson said.

The Netherlands—Speaking of the talks with the Dutch in London last month, Mr Wilson said: "The

lists of requests that each side is making on the other are now being examined and the talks will be resumed at The Hague in the first week of February."

HOPEFUL DISCUSSIONS

Belgium—He was hopeful that the present discussions with the Belgian mission would lead to a sizeable increase in trade this year.

Switzerland—On the face of it, trade with Switzerland seemed to be going well. Britain was exporting about three times as much to her as she imported, but the rest of the sterling area were taking from Switzerland a lot more than they could send to Britain.

"We need to talk things over with the Swiss to try and stop the overall drain on our reserves," Mr Wilson said.

Yugoslavia—On the talks with Yugoslavia, which had been going on since August, Mr Wilson said M. Stanislaw Kopeck, leader of the Yugoslav mission, had now returned to London and Mr Wilson expected to reach a definite result one way or the other very soon.

Czechoslovakia—"I am hoping before long to have some talks with Czechoslovakia," Mr Wilson said. "It has not yet been possible to fix a date for the talks, but, in the meantime, we—and I believe the Czechs—have been clearing our minds as to what we want and what we can offer."

Aid To China Discussions

Washington, Jan. 19.—Discussions between the Chinese technical mission and United States officials in connection with the United States aid programme for China were to begin at the State Department this afternoon.

A State Department spokesman, Mr Michael McDermott, said today that it would be prepared to discuss the present economic situation in China and the measures that the Chinese Government have undertaken to restore stability.

The figure of \$300 million has been mentioned as the amount of aid the United States will give China, but the sum has not yet been finally fixed.

Dr Pei Tau Yi, the former Governor of the Central Bank of China, who heads the mission, has arrived in Washington and, with members of his mission and officials of the State Department, will be guests at an official luncheon.

The host will be the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr Willard Thorp, and the Chinese Ambassador, Dr Wellington Koo, and members of the Embassy staff will also attend.—Reuter.

NO HOPE OF PAKISTAN UNION WITH INDIA

New Delhi, Jan. 19.—Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, said tonight that if Pakistan were at this time to ask for reunion with the Dominion of India, "we would definitely refuse and resist such overtures."

Mr Nehru, who was addressing a thinking meeting to mark the end of Mr Gandhi's six-day fast, added: "We have serious problems facing us and we are not willing to add their problems to ours."

"We accepted partition willingly, hoping that later on when tempers had cooled down, the force of events would bring about a reunion."

Thanksgiving meetings and prayers to celebrate the end of Mr Gandhi's fast were held throughout India today.

Mr Gandhi, who had a restful night, was said by his doctor today to be "obviously better" but still

GERMANS FRETFUL

Situation Growing Grave

Food Shortage

Washington, Jan. 19.—The American State Department and the United States Army are giving "urgent" consideration to a message from Mr Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, to Mr George Marshall, the Secretary of State, emphasising the grave situation developing in Germany as a result of the food shortage, the State Department announced here today.

The spokesman declared: "The United States Government are fully aware of the food shortages in Germany and have the entire matter under review."

He blamed the situation largely on the failure to fulfil expectations in the collection of grain and other supplies from German farmers.

It was understood from authoritative sources that Britain was urging the United States to increase food shipments to Germany over and above the supplies already allocated.

Food Shortage

American officials claimed that all allocations so far this year had been fulfilled and shipments were up to date.

The British officials contended therefore that these must be increased if the grave situation was to be met. The real objection to this, however, is that it would involve American officials once more entering the grain market—they are fulfilling present allocations from purchases already made—and running the risk of causing a serious new increase in the price of wheat.

MORE SUPPLIES NEEDED

While this would have serious domestic effects, it would also throw further out of balance the German food purchasing budget, and in the end probably mean more funds having to be appropriated or reductions made in other purchases.

The only alternative, however, was considered to be a diversion of supplies originally intended for other European areas—especially Italy and France.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTY

The office of Captain Granville Conway, President Truman's personal representative in charge of relief food shipments, said today no consideration had yet been given to this possibility.

The new entry of the Government into the grain market at a time when speculators are undergoing detailed Congressional investigation and when inflation is the main domestic political issue was also considered politically difficult, if not, inadvisable.

British officials insisted, however, that some way must be found to increase, in the shortest possible time, the present German food supplies to avoid the development of a serious situation capable of prejudicing the Marshall Plan at the very outset and bringing repercussions throughout Western Europe.—Reuter.

COLOGNE STRIKE

Cologne, Jan. 19.—A strike of 1,500 tramway workers, protesting against the food shortage in the Ruhr area, brought Cologne street transport to a standstill today and all factory workers had to walk to work.

Transport union leaders are to meet soon afterwards from most of the big Cologne factories tomorrow to discuss a possible extension of the strike.—Reuter.

Devaluation Of Franc, Report

London, Jan. 19.—Informed sources today said that France and Britain had agreed to the devaluation of the French franc at the rate of 220 or 250 to the dollar, but that the pound would remain at its present value of about four dollars.

Sources said the devalued French currency would be known as "export" francs. They said the step was necessary because buyers in America, Argentina and Canada were refusing to buy French goods at their present value.

The present rate is 119 francs per dollar.—United Press.

Bevin To Review Foreign Affairs

London, Jan. 19.—The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, it is expected, will open Parliament's two-day foreign affairs debate on Thursday with a lengthy speech covering the whole world picture, but focussing particularly on Germany.

The content of Mr Bevin's speech is likely to be "important rather than startling," according to authoritative quarters here today.

The Cabinet met today, but it was unnecessary for Mr Bevin to supplement the review of foreign policy which he gave his colleagues a fortnight ago, following the collapse of the "Big Four" Conference in London in December.

The Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, who, in a recent broadcast, made an outspoken comment on "Big Four" relations and on Communism, will take part in this week's debate. Though his broadcast was a Party utterance and not a statement of official British policy, it is thought that both the Attlee and Bevin speeches in Parliament this week may reflect something of the sentiments already expressed by the Prime Minister.

EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

Mr Bevin, it is predicted, may explore the possibility of greater European co-operation. There is confidence, too, that the effect of his speech will be to leave all doors open to a continuation of Big-Four collaboration.

On this question of closer political and economic co-ordination between the Western European countries, Mr Bevin will possibly begin with Britain, France and members of the Bendux group, Sylvain Mangot, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, wrote today.

The most immediate decision which awaits the Foreign Secretary is probably the next step in the Anglo-Egyptian policy. He is expected to formulate British policy as to whether the Anglo-Egyptian treaty talks can usefully be reopened.

Following his announcement last Thursday, when the revised Anglo-Egyptian treaty was signed, that a series of new—Middle—East agreements might be expected, Mr Bevin will also be working on problems he will discuss with the Prime Minister of Transjordan, Tewfik Abu El Huda, who is due in London this week.

The House of Commons will expect the Secretary to give some idea of British policy decisions taken earlier this month by the Cabinet on the basis of the memorandum on Germany which he himself submitted.—Reuter.

CRUSHING DEFEAT

Greek Guerillas Put To Flight

Athens, Jan. 19.—Greek guerillas who attacked Platanos, 13 miles north of Lepanto, on the Gulf of Corinth, have sustained "crushing defeat," Athens news agency reports from the nearby town of Patras said today.

A hundred guerillas were captured during the attack on Platanos and the retreat after it, the agency added.

The garrison of Platanos held out for 30 hours until Greek Army units, with artillery and tanks, relieved them yesterday morning and drove off the guerillas in a heavy attack, using guns and aircraft.

In Eastern Macedonia, which adjoins Bulgaria, Greek troops drove guerillas from positions between the river Nestos and the Boz Dag range of the Rhodope mountains, an Athens agency telegram reported from Drama.

The guerillas left behind them 15 dead and six prisoners.

A Greek Ministry of Public Order announcement said 400 guerillas were engaged near the river Nestos. In several hours of fighting, 47 guerillas were killed, three drowned in the river Nestos and 17 surrendered.

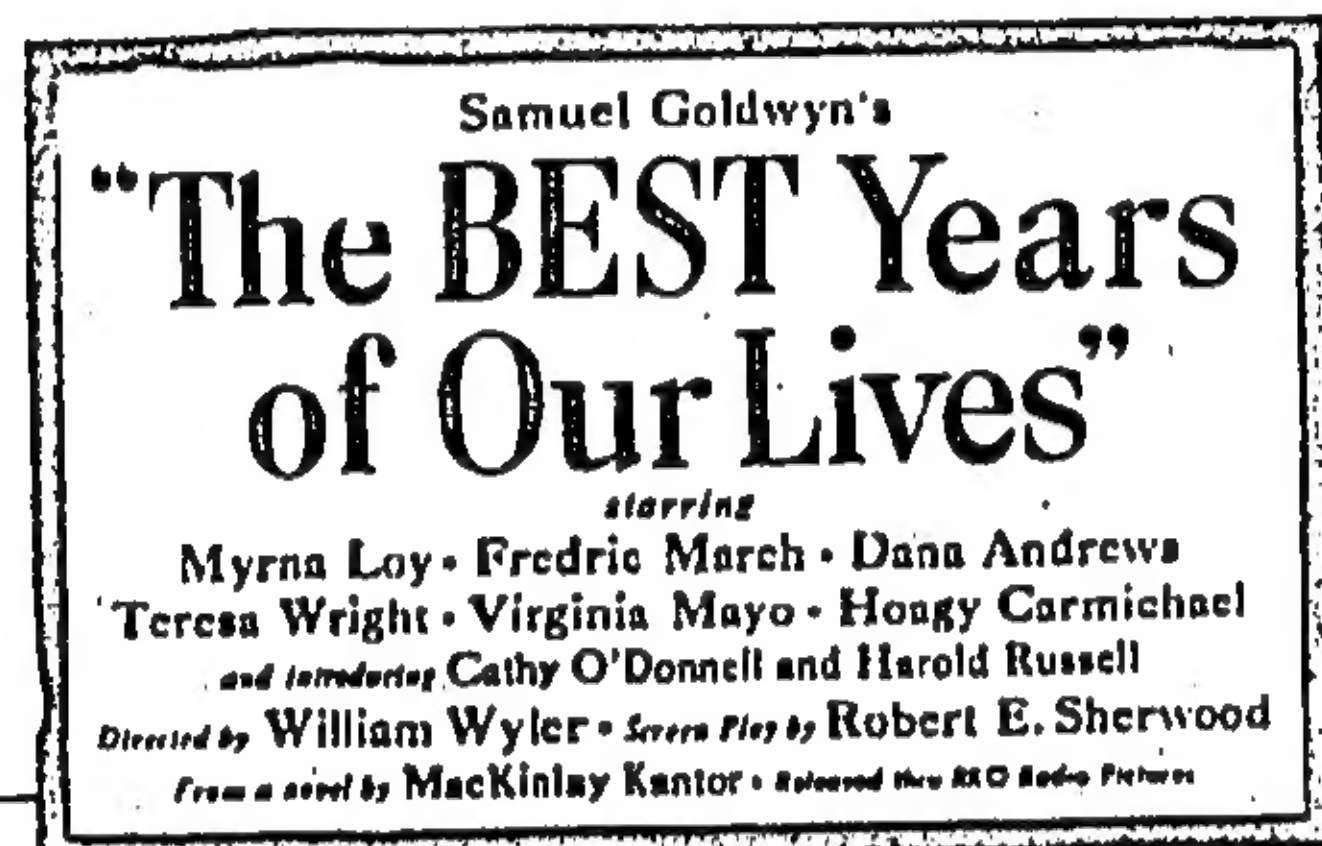
Greek troops, with armoured cars, were today reported to be sweeping back north of Platanos, after last week's attack on Arakheva, 20 miles north of Lepanto. Reports from Patras said the guerillas lost 300 killed and 100 wounded in the area.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Magisterial Leniency

Mr Justice Williams yesterday found occasion to criticise what he considers to be the inadequacy of sentences passed by some of our magistrates on offenders who appear two, three and even half a dozen times before the courts on a variety of charges. This is a subject full of pros and cons. The Crown's legal advisers hesitate to interfere with the magisterial bench both because the impartiality of British magistrates is well established and rarely requires guidance, and because it is an accepted principle that cases must be treated on their individual merits. And it is, of course, important to note that in this instance it is not the Crown's legal advisers who suggest that magistrates are being too lenient, but a Justice of the criminal court. Mr Justice Williams quoted one illustration in which a man, appearing in court on six different occasions received progressively reduced sentences. This is a glaring example of misdeeds leniency. The past two years have proved that the Colony's criminals are not easily deterred from their activities and that they merely take advantage of any gesture of compassion or mitigation. It is

worth recalling that the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Blackall) so satisfied himself that only the strongest possible deterrents could help to keep down Hong-kong's incidence of crime that he served notice he would award automatically maximum sentences for certain types of offences such as armed robbery and extortion by threat of bodily harm. The fact too that he was as good as his word can fairly be accepted as one of the contributing factors to the decrease in these types of crimes. Magistrates, however, suffer one important handicap. Theirs is summary jurisdiction with maximum penalties still unchanged from their original or pre-war amended levels. In consequence, even if an habitual offender is given the fullest possible sentence, he is relatively speaking escaping lightly. While it may be that some of our magistrates are inclined to leniency on what they regard to be the sheer merits of a case, it is also true that they could be materially encouraged to dispense sterner justice by the amendment of certain ordinances which would provide for very much heavier penalties. In this way the Attorney General could play his part in making our criminals and miscreants appreciate the adage that "crime does not pay."

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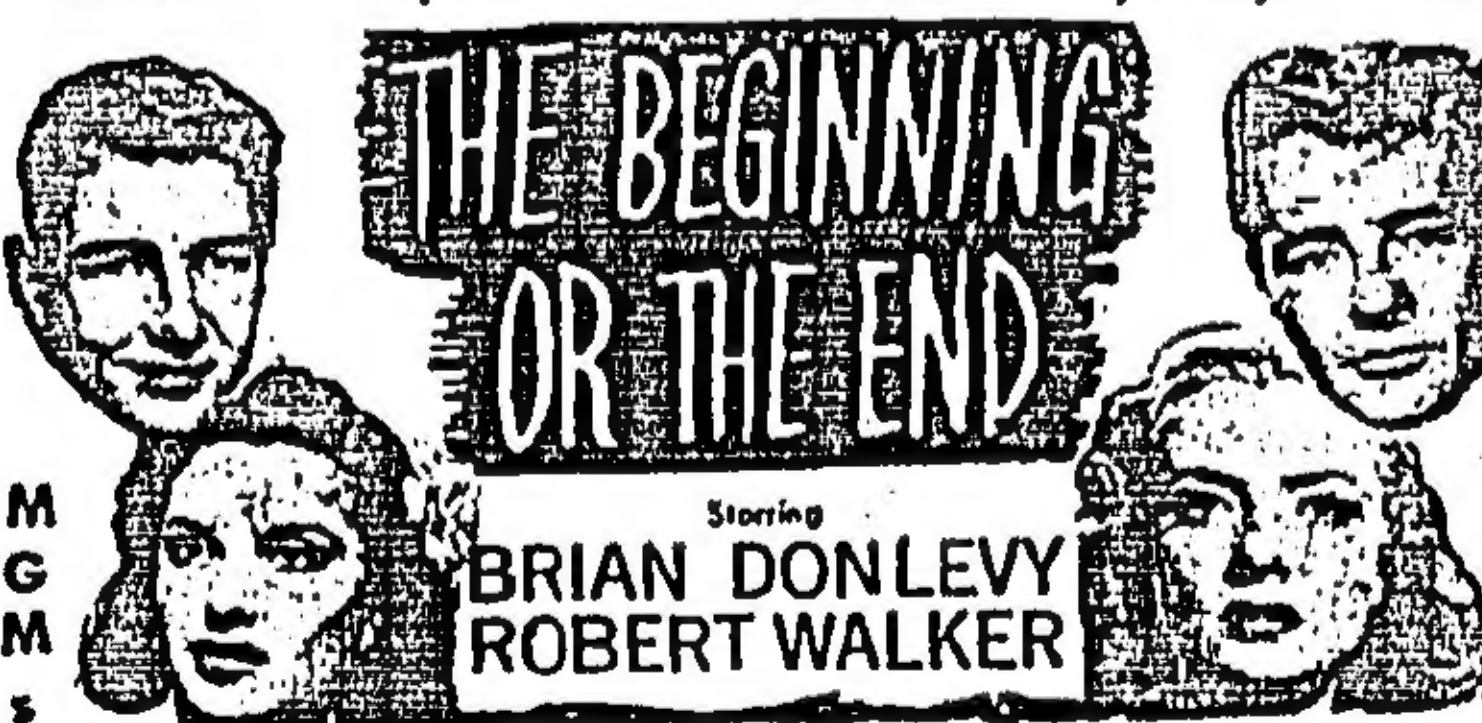
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CALCUTTA.

THE little Bengali doctor drove in the needle and another 2,000 million vibria cholerae began their tedious march round the bloodstream, to join their colleagues of typhoid, typhus, para-typhoid, tetanus, smallpox, and yellow fever already on duty staving off the more dreadful inconveniences of tropical travel.

"The serum is our own," said the doctor. "Indian made, one of our good things. Our railways may be indifferent, our policemen may be less than wonderful, but this you must hand to the New India—our cholera is the best in the world."

Fortified, one could walk almost confidently into Chowringhee, best known of all streets in the East to a hundred thousand wartime soldiers from Aberdeen to Arkansas. As always, it swarmed. Shripping and abandoned shoeless boys, beggars, chorously displaying their monstrous disfigurements, vendors of U.S. Army surplus socks, tin toys, old magazines, a little heroin if you felt the need.

Stink, confusion, garbage, crowd. Humanity does not inhabit Calcutta, it infests it. You can still get a meal in Firpo's, you can still buy bad whisky in the world's second-worst hotel, you can still collect anything from a Gurkha kukri to a dose of plague along those noisome pavements. The second city of the Empire is still, bar none, the most absorbing and squalid place on earth.

The impasse

IN Calcutta, Hindus and Moslems mingle and wrangle in peace and profit, while their rival propagandists and papers spit venom and rancour. Everyone stands to gain by peace, everyone thinks in terms of future strife. Their rations may be small, their clothes may be thin, but their anomalies are the biggest in the world.

Right now you have trouble in Palestine, in Greece, a mad situation developing between America and Russia. All these things have a precedent.

But this is the first time in the long and intricate career of the British Empire when you have two Dominions drifting erratically and without purpose to a lunatic condition, when Fascism or war, or both, will be the simplest way out of an intolerable impasse.

Those slogans

LISTEN to India today, the bitterness and cantumely and threats, and there is only one analogy that fits. This is like Europe before the war.

Even the oratorical platitudes are the same: "Just territorial demands," "intolerable sufferings of our minorities," "adjustment of frontiers," "appeal to reason or the sword." Both sides speak in terms of power, think in terms of power. The only thing that keeps them out of trouble is that, so far, they have no power.

The land-grabbing—like Junagadh. The economic blockades—like Hyderabad. The bolstering of repression by big business. The myth of racial superiority. The private armies, the secret drill. The talk of referendums, knowing that any referendum in India or Pakistan could be faked in a couple of minutes, and would be.

And, cleanest parallel of all, the dress-rehearsal war that is now going on in Kashmir, Kashmir is Spain.

"Tourists"

NOBODY would suggest that the Kashmir invaders are Pakistani troops just as nobody saw the Wehrmacht in Barcelona. The tribesmen are nevertheless uncommonly like the "tourists" that

... cabling from Calcutta on his journey home, gives you his latest impressions of the strife-torn Dominions.

I see here that dread rehearsal again

Germany sent to help France, permitted to march to prevent an Indian coup in Kashmir.

One thing begets another: if Pakistan could use the tribesmen as a sword-arm India could send in the Sikhs, most loathed of all people by the Kashmir Moslems. And battle may go on for months.

Meanwhile, what does it all mean to Basie India—the real, deep, un-reachable, inarticulate, sprawling, uncaring, and ignorant multitude, upwards of 400,000,000 beings on both sides of the frontier whose life goes on in spite of and unheeding of the bitter casuality of New Delhi?

The answer is, of course, next to nothing.

New mouths

THE peasant who is 82 percent of India, has not the time nor wit to follow these antics: food and drink, malaria and hook-worm, the landlord and the moneylender, are the factors of his life.

He does not care about the monstrous bureaucracy of the cities, which now makes the most trifling encounter with officialdom a thing of interminable and terrifying intricacy and delay.

He lives and dies and his seed multiplies—even now India's population is increasing at the rate of nearly one percent per year; some 3,000,000 new mouths to feed from every harvest.

At that rate the problem gets out of the realm of the politics and becomes a matter of inexorable arithmetic.

Democracy

"AND how can you speak of democracy?" said a States Minister from Central India to me.

"Democracy in the Western sense demands three fundamental requisites: a literate people, some nation-wide method of propagating

political ideas, and a sufficiency of incorruptible men to administer a popular policy.

In not one of those things does India measure up. So do not bore me with foolish talk."

"And let us not be too smug about it," said the man who had been the political agent. "After 150 years of rule we left a country where only one man in 12 can write his name. If India is tormented by birth pangs of independence, let us be sad or regretful or even angry, but for God's sake let us not be triumphant."

'Sudetenland'

NOW over the Punjab—the un-easy Sudetenland between two Dominions—there has arisen this legend of bitterness, which is only a breath from the will to war. Nobody knows why nobody goes back to first causes any more. And the time has gone when Mountbatten could carry off a menacing ultimatum with a coup de theatre. He is Governor-General of India, not Pakistan—that is Mr. Jinnah's job.

To be Governor-General of either Dominion now is strictly a partisan political appointment and Mountbatten's India is the India of New Delhi, and Congress, indeed it could scarcely be otherwise.

The confrontation of those two Governor-Generals is a strange equation: Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Lord Mountbatten inflexible political purpose against the winning way and the cultivated charm, legislative fanaticism against adroit diplomacy, prejudice versus a profile.

Meanwhile, I see the lost old man and the baby on Ambala airfield, the creaking columns of wordless, refugees on the endless roads, the patient culture like a speck in the sky.

Their past may be great, their future may be great, too, but their present is the saddest thing on earth.

HOW TOMMY ATKINS GOT HIS NAME

THE need for revival for the Regular—and Territorial—Armies has again focused public attention on Tommy Atkins. How the typical soldier came to be known by that name is explained in the following interesting article, taken from a history of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

The great Duke of Wellington stood on the path which runs round the ramparts of Walmer Castle and looked out to sea. The day was one of splendid sunshine—it was at the commencement of the July of 1843—and the old soldier, at home by the seaside, had put on clothes, nankeen and duck, suitable to the day. He stood one foot on the carriage of one of the little carrousses, leaning lightly on a Malacca cane, and his eyes, looking over the sea, seemed to gaze beyond the horizon.

BEFORE him, as in a picture, passed that desperate light to hold Hougomont, and then his mind travelled back to the olive groves and the vineyards of Spain; to the snow-topped Pyrenees, and the purple ridges and the black cork woods of Portugal. He felt again that gripping of the heartstrings he had endured as the thin stream of red coats crawled up the rocky cliffs into the Seminary at Oporto; he saw the dancing of British bayonets sparkle as they came to the charge at Busaco; he looked again in imagination on the dreadful breach held by the dead at Badajos. But no one name came to his mind more clearly than another.

Travelling ever backwards, memory hurried him to a blazing sun and scorched plains; to the savage storm of Assaye, and to the fierce fight in the darkness before Seringapatnam; but still the name he searched for did not come.

Now he was in the Low Countries on his first campaign, fighting his first action. He saw again the clear, rain-washed blue of that September sky, the line of wind-mills on the horizon, the pink and

surprised when, instead of answering offhand, the Duke had thrust his cane into the path of a broken shille, and had then looked steadily out to sea.

The great Duke stood without a movement, and the young officer waited. Before those eyes, which looked over the rim of the world, was unrolling a vast panorama of all the gallant deeds he had seen done in war. He was searching in memory stored with recollections for the man who should best typify the dogged gallantry of Britain's private soldiers.

French had crumbled away before them, and the cavalry had drawn off like a trail of mist. The day was won.

Wellington rode back to where, on the ground which his regiment had held, were little groups about men who had fallen. The men of the band were already busy with the stretchers. He rode to where the right of the line had been.

There on the ground lay the pride of the rank and file, the right hand man of the Grenadier Company, Thomas Atkins. Six foot three he stood in his stockinged feet; twenty years he had served His Majesty; he could neither read nor write; he was the best man-at-arms in the regiment, and one of the stoutest hearts in the world. One of the handmen who stood by him had bound up his head where a sabre had slashed him; he had a bayonet wound in his breast, and a bullet through his lungs. He had stayed the bearers not to move him, but to let him die in peace where he had fallen.

Wellington looked down on him, and the man saw sorrow in the young commander's face.

"It's all right sir," he said in gasps. "It's all in the day's work." And then the blood gushed out of his mouth.

THE great Duke turned to the young staff officer. "Thomas Atkins," he said shortly. The officer saluted and withdrew. As the sound of his footsteps on the path died away, the Duke turned once more to the sea.

Sydney Redwood



"Stop trying to catch mermaids, Grogan! We need food!"

BY THE WAY
by Beachcomber

VITA BREVIS was entertaining a few friends to a glass of sherry when the Maharajah of Dhurtpore was announced. In came Foulennough, undisguised, and wearing a Leander tie. Poor Vita tried to explain, but those who had heard the name spoken crowded round.

"He's white," said Mrs. Bawil. Foulennough heard her, and replied: "Yes, I am the only white Maharajah in Europe. My ancestors were albino Red Indians." He then banged his hand over his mouth and uttered the quavering cry of the sculp-hunter.

Presently an elderly gentleman said: "You rowed much for Leander, sir?" "I hardly ever stopped," said Foulennough. "Did you know Cresswell?" asked the elderly gentleman. "He fagged for me at Leander," answered Foulennough. The gentleman retreated, muttering.

The explanation

ASKED why men like C. Suet, Esq., didn't go into Parliament, a prominent nonentity said: "Because they can make regulations for the public without having to waste

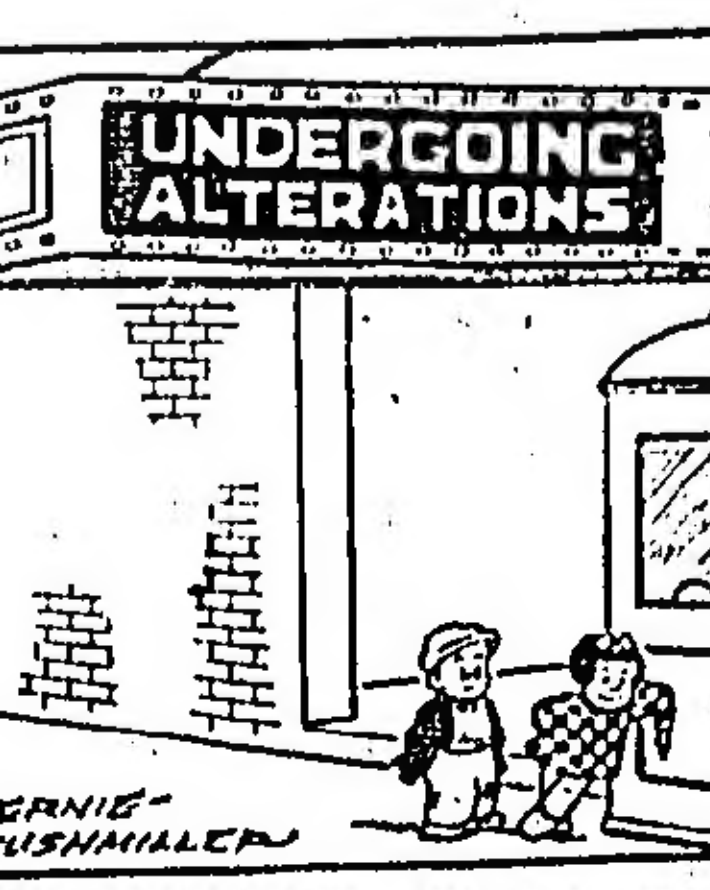
time. An important Bill in the House often takes as long as three hours to pass, and that includes sometimes as much as two hours' discussion and debate. The Ministry of Bubbleblowing and the Society for General Purposes can work much more quickly."

Down Whitebait Alley

This is a first step in the relaxation of control of fish distribution in that inland merchants will no longer be tied to named coastal wholesalers for the supply of white fish but will be free to buy white fish from any coastal wholesaler.

(Ministry of Food circular for the Press.)

SINCE there is no punctuation (to save paper) this could be passed off as one of those go-ahead poems people admire so much today. But it is not as obscure as most modern poetry. The whole point to grasp is that Freedom has begun to come striding back. Before we where we are (which is what we don't know, anyhow) beside fish merchants will no longer be tied to unnamed inland wholesalers for the supply of grey fish but will be free to buy grey fish from any named inland wholesaler.

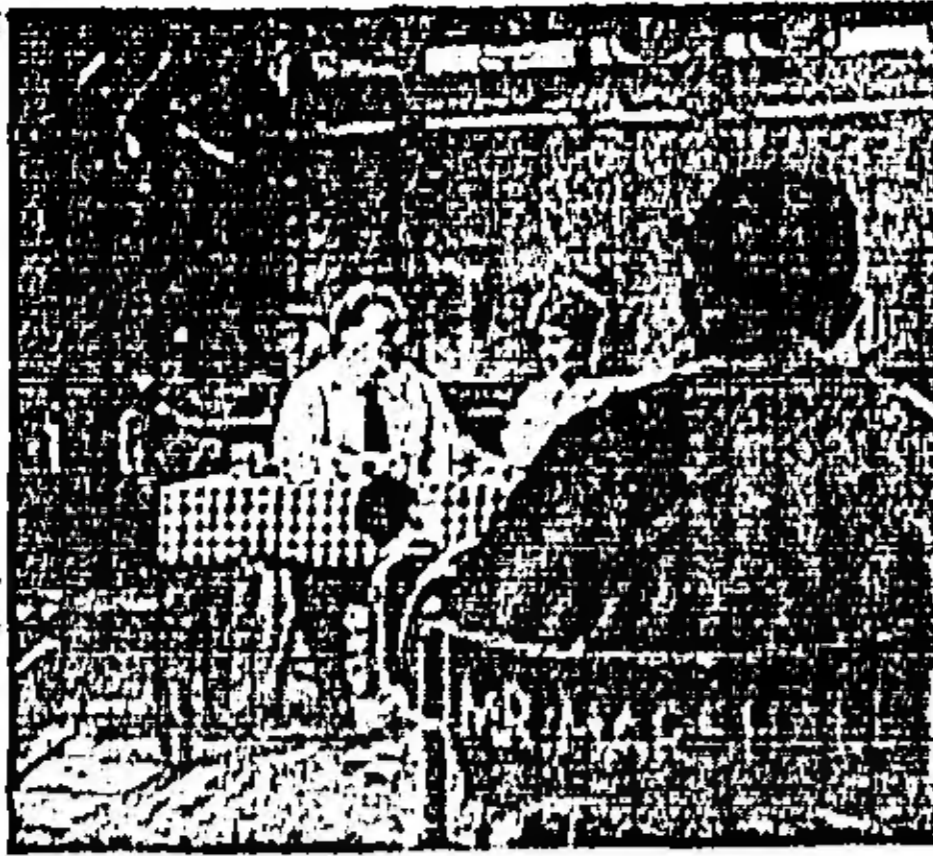
NANCY Long Run

PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL—No. 14

HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

SYNOPSIS:

Catherine arrived at the audition studio as a sound track recording was being made, and as they needed a girl singer, they gave her a script and put her to work. *"The Blonde"* was making her test.



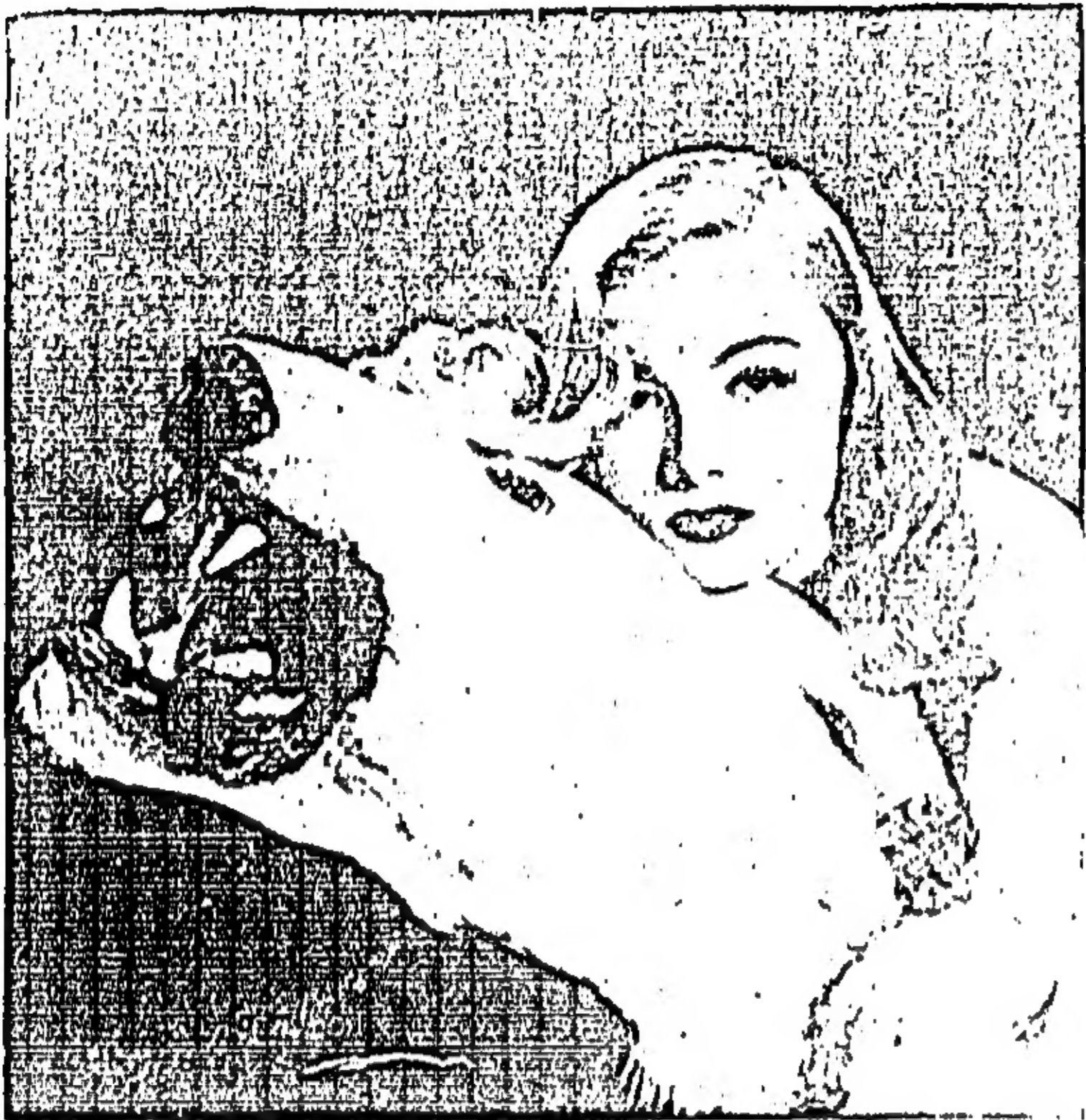
Through a conflict in shooting schedules, Roger Dann, the handsome French actor was not available. So, Olga San Juan, as *"The Blonde"*, gets William Bendix as the supporting actor for her screen test. Director George Marshall, who enacts

the role of the test director in this scene, has concocted a little domestic scene in which the wife serves her husband beans out of a can and grapefruit. He is sick of the diet. They start to shoot the scene, and there comes the point where Bendix

picks up the grapefruit and pushes it into the face of his dear little wife. *"The Blonde"* was not prepared for this, so she muffed the scene. Director George Marshall cleans her face, gets a fresh grapefruit and calls for another *"take."* (To be continued tomorrow)

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Veronica Lake for Lois Leeds.

Your mouth can be made beautiful!

YOUR MOUTH MAKEUP

Lip brushes may be used to apply lipstick smoothly and evenly, although if you do not like using a brush you can apply it perfectly by the simpler method. First, blot the lips with a tissue so that they will

be dry. Never dampen them before applying lipstick because this causes the lipstick to "slide."

If you use the lipstick with pencil or brush, have the lips dry. Apply lipstick to the upper lip, then the lower. After five minutes, press the lips on a folded tissue to absorb surplus. A drop of oil applied to lips after lipstick, gives them a "ripe" sheen. A touch of perfume will "set" the colour. A little powder will soften the colour.

If your lips are very dry, use a white pomade, stick first, then your red lipstick over it. This is an especially good winter trick, so put it in your Beauty Notebook.

The young mouth can be deliberately dramatized. It can be done in the "square" Hollywood style by leaving the "square" outline with a lip pencil.

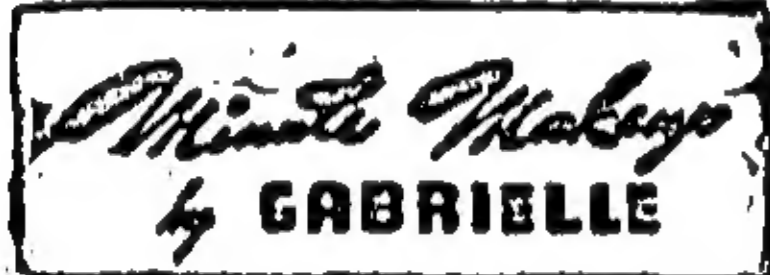
The older woman the softer should be the outline of her mouth. If the mouth is thin and "pursed," widen it by applying lipstick just beyond the natural line.

To choose lipstick shades successfully, match them to your accessories or costume colours if you would be very beauty-wise and smart. If you stick to your "type," remember this—Red-Red for Brunettes, Blue-Red for Blondes, Brown or Orange-Red for Red-heads and Purple or "fruity" Reds for the White-haired women.

But if you go in for new, odd, dashing, romantic colours you must, for harmony, match your lipstick, rouge and fingernails to your costume colours.

Always carry in your bag a lipstick of the same shade that you use at home.

When your lipstick wears down heat the tip with the flame of a match in order to re-shape it. While it is soft mold it with your fingertips.



Do you know that long ago women used powdered mica and powdered marble as "face powder"? Do you know that less women are coloring their gray hair? Do you know that Cleopatra was a Red-head? Do you know that the women have the largest voting power in our history? Do you know that most of the fortunes of the U.S.A. are in the hands of women? Do you know that there are over 20 million women in the United States who are over 40 years of age?

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You're not getting out of wiping dishes any more—if you tell about me using lipstick, don't forget two of my girl friends saw you smoking!"

SINGAPORE ELECTION:

GIMSON MUST GO IS PARTY SLOGAN

Mr John Laycock, Progressive Party candidate for the Singapore Legislative Council elections in March, has opened his campaign with a manifesto call: "Gimson must go."

Mr Laycock's newly-published manifesto argues that the Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson, has "delivered a sharp slap on the face" of the Advisory Council by overriding the unanimous advice of unofficial members on income tax. It tells Singapore electors that Sir Franklin Gimson "must go," because his overriding of the councillors on domestic affairs is inexcusable in the view of democrats.

Students' Work Offer

An offer by students of London University to help in reconstruction work, to link them with national affairs and to help in the economic crisis, has been accepted by Holborn Borough Council in London on a three months' experimental basis.

Parties of students will each do approximately one day's work every month, including rubble clearance, trench digging and assistance in the Borough public library, day nurseries and hospitals.

The local Joint Works Committee agree in principle to the scheme, providing that all work is paid for at trade union rates, that it would not operate to the prejudice of Council employees and that, in the event of a trade dispute, student labour would be withdrawn at once. The students agreed to these conditions.—Associated Press.

Refugee Women Walk Streets

Many women refugees from the war zones arriving in Shanghai are turning to the streets.

A municipal police survey showed a known total of 88,306 registered prostitutes. Many are denied the official tag, "Approved for business."

The police said refugee women are making up the bulk of those not approved for business.—United Press.

Check Your Knowledge

1. How long did it take Moses to reach the Promised Land?

2. What is the popular name for Da Vinci's painting, "La Gioconda"?

3. What causes the change of seasons?

4. Where did Jesus spend most of his youth?

5. The House of Romanov was the ruling dynasty of what country? (Answers on Page 4)

This is the first campaign statement to be made by a candidate for election to the new Legislative Council, reports the Straits Times.

Mr Laycock is a Singapore lawyer and veteran Municipal Commissioner, liberal political spokesman, and student of constitutional reform for the Municipality and the Government of Singapore.

His party is the first party to nominate candidates for the elections.

Mr Laycock is standing for Katong Division (Municipal North East).

In his manifesto, Mr Laycock says:

"The Progressive Party is the party of the Straits born. More than 90 percent of its members are local-born."

"The others like myself, are domiciled here, which means that they have made this country their permanent home."

"Dictatorship"

"The first elections for the new Legislative Council are a notable event in the history of the Colony, and I take it as a proud privilege that I have been selected to contest the Katong Division in this first election; and at this present time."

"The Governor has just delivered a sharp slap on the face of his Advisory Council by overriding the unanimous advice of all the unofficial members of that Council."

"I ask you to say that free men cannot and will not endure such dictatorship in peace time."

"This overriding power vested in the Governor's office should only be used in matters of Defence and of Foreign Affairs."

"In this year, 1947, we cannot and must not permit the Governor to regulate our purely domestic affairs."

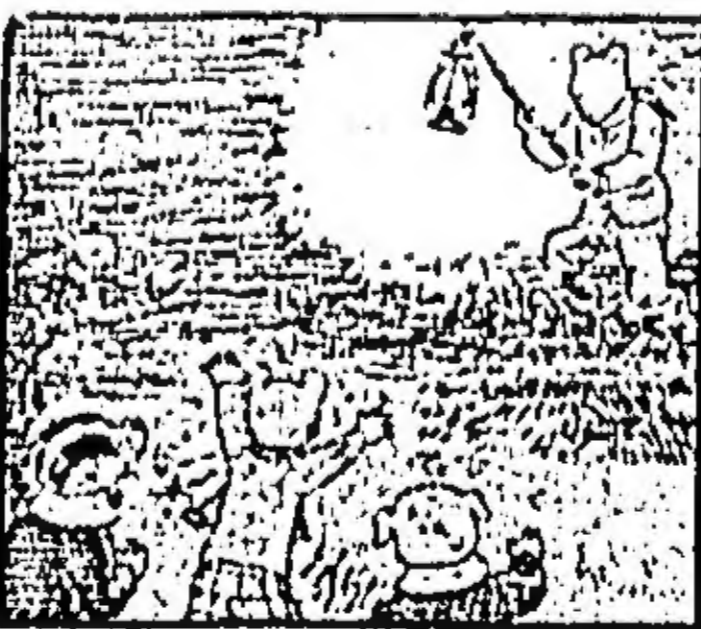
"It is true that we all believe that the Governor was only following secret instructions given by the Imperial Government."

"That does not excuse his action; it makes it more inexcusable."

"If the Governor is an autocrat he must go; if he is not an autocrat but only a mere tool enforcing the autocratic decrees of a Government alien to the soil of Singapore, then also—and even more so—he must go."

"There is no place in a democratic country in 1947 for autocrats or complaisant tools of autocrats."

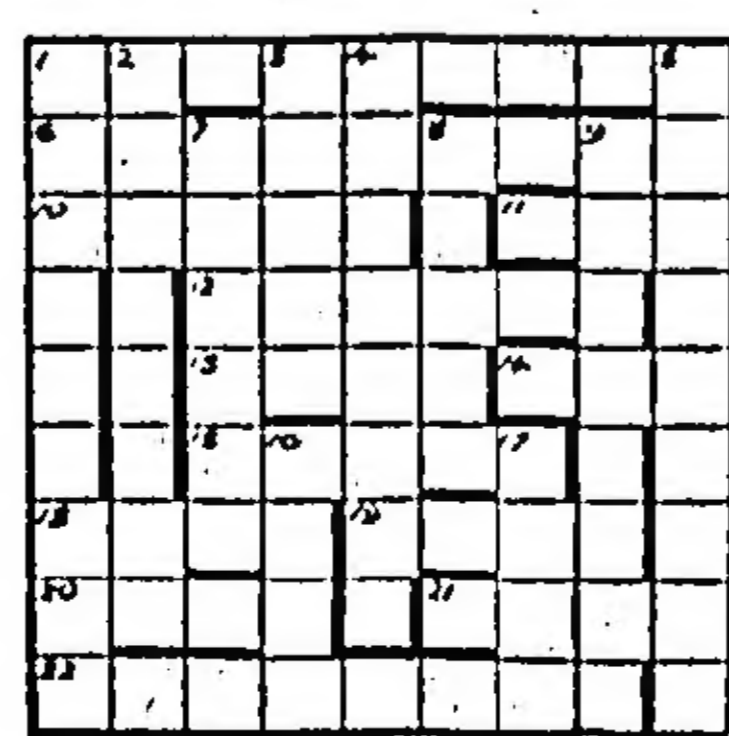
Rupert and the Big Bang—21



The night seems to get darker still, and to make matters worse a mist starts to rise around the little party. They call and call again with no result. "Oh dear, if that light was caused by Bingo I wish he knew what a scrape he has got us into," thinks Rupert miserably. At last, to their joy, there is a distant answering shout, then a faint glow in the mist, and Mr. Bear appears carrying a lantern on a pole. With cries of joy they run to him.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across
1. Sort of thing a sail robs. (6)
2. One employed to write for authors. (6)
3. The star I trample on the way up. (6)
4. This chant shows decided taste. (3)
5. Fruit. (6)

Down
6. River of double existence. (4)
7. Lun of the stars? (3)
8. Most schoolboys know the cut of them. (6)
9. Excited. (4)
10. Ducky meeting of painter and sailor. (6)
11. Indian mounted attendant. (4)
12. Lees. (4)
13. Down
14. and 22. It just couldn't be earlier. (6)
15. Naturally makes the grey halt. (6)
16. Raise differently. (6)
17. It's at the end. (9)
18. Contract a word by taking away letters from the middle. (9)
19. Evidently not these. (6)
20. Compare. (6)
21. Choppy surge. (4)
22. Canvas. (4)
Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Highlands; 2. Escalator; 10. Monument; 11. Birds; 12. Type; 13. Norse; 14. Idle; 15. Anon; 16. Trap; 17. Nape; 18. One; 19. Peak; 20. Take. Down: 1. Hematite; 2. Ivory; 3. Gang; 4. Luminant; 5. Dots; 6. Cube; 7. Acronyms; 8. Hatcher; 9. Drop; 10. Name; 11. Snake; 12. Drop; 13. Epee.

DUMB BELLS

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE



McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

The 'Point Count' System, for N.T.

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

(Fourth in a series of six special Lesson Handa.)

MORE and more you are going to hear about the point count system for no trump. A great many of the present day experts are employing the point count. Most of them are using the 4-3-2-1 count—that is, ace counts four, king three, queen two, jack one.

Milton Work made this count popular 20 years ago, and even in those days it had been well established in whist. Dick Richards referred to it as the "pitch" count.

Most of today's experts want a minimum of 10 for one no trump and 22 for two no trump.

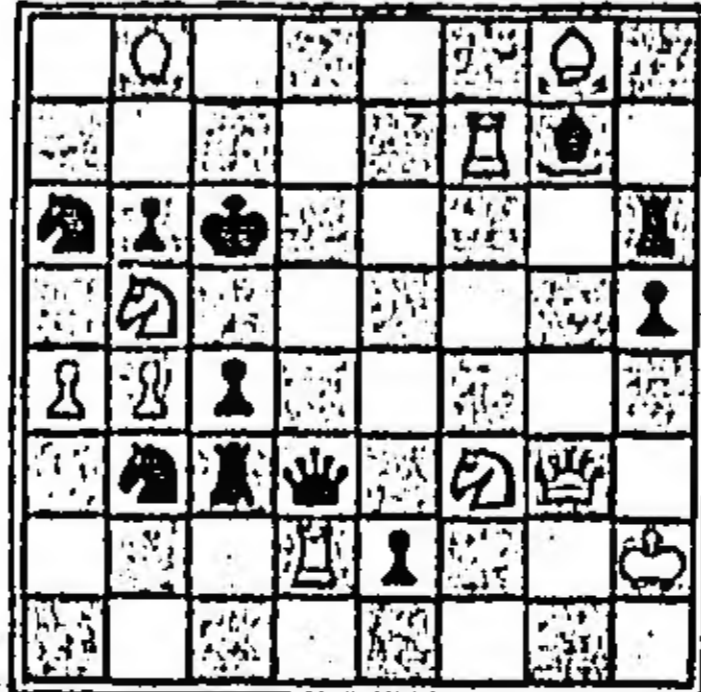
| | | | |
|----------------------|-------|-------------|------|
| AK | QJ | 10987 | 6543 |
| AQ | K10 | 9876 | 5432 |
| A865 | K765 | 4321 | 1098 |
| A765 | K432 | 1098 | 7654 |
| Q53 | 10982 | J3 | Q743 |
| W | E | S | D |
| N | E | S | D |
| Dealer | | | |
| 109874 | | | |
| 73 | | | |
| Q10974 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| Lesson Hand—N-S vul. | | | |
| South | West | North | East |
| Pass | Pass | 2 N.T. Pass | Pass |
| 3♦ | Pass | 3 N.T. Pass | Pass |
| 4♦ | Pass | 6♦ | Pass |
| Opening—♥ 10 | | | 30 |

In today's hand the point count is employed to arrive at a correct suit slam. North has a count of 24, a good two no trump bid.

South's bid of three spades is not a strength-showing bid. It simply says, "Partner, I have a five-card spade suit." North's bid of three no trump conveys the fact that he does not want to play the hand in spades, so South, with his bid of four diamonds, says, "How would you like to play it in diamonds?" It also tells North that South has two suits of at least five cards each. Even if his partner does not have the king or queen of diamonds, North can see that if the diamonds break two-two, a slam in diamonds can be made.

The ace of hearts and the accounting of clubs will take care of the three off-cards, and the spade suit can be established by ruffing. North's deductions are correct, even with a heart opening. Declarer goes up with dummy's ace of hearts, and discards his losing heart on the king of clubs. Since the diamond suit split two-two, he lost only one diamond.

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. K. ELWORTHY
Black, 11 pieces.

White, 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in two. Solution to yesterday's problem:
1. B-Kt1, any; 2. Q. K (dis ch), or P Kates.

CENTRAL THEATRE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



ALHAMBRA THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

BOLD DRAMA OF A MAN WITH THREE LOVES!
CARY GRANT in
"NONE BUT THE LONELY HEART"
with Ethel BARRYMORE • Barry FITZGERALD
An RKO-Radio Picture
NEXT CHANGE: SPENCER TRACY in
"THE SEVENTH CROSS"

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given of the intention of the Superintendent of the R. C. Cemetery to exhume graves in Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, of the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley.

The exhumations will commence in August 1948. The remains will be reburied in a special urn section in the same Cemetery.

Names and numbers of graves will be posted immediately at the entrance to the Cemetery and at the doors of Churches.

All persons wishing to arrange for private exhumation of any of the graves should apply to the undersigned before August 1948.

Fr. A. GRAMPA,
Superintendent of R. C. Cemeteries.

NOTICE

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of members of the Hongkong Automobile Association will be held in the Board Room, Morning Post Building, on Thursday, January 22, 1948, at 6.30 p.m. to discuss the question of Reorganising the Association.

All members are earnestly requested to attend.

NOTICE

TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy, etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up to 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

Marshall Plan Proposed To Feed Birds

A tree expert proposes a "Marshall plan" for birds.
"Just tie some suet to the branch of your tree, or set up a little feed station with sunflower seeds," said George M. Coddington of Stamford.
"A few fatty foods, seeds and fruits will tide the birds over the winter. The cost is small and the friends you attract will stay and richly repay you."

accepted the offer to appoint the three-man United Nations Commission to go to Kashmir immediately.

Answers

1. Forty years. 2. "Mona Lisa."
3. The revolution of the earth
around the sun. 4. In Nazareth. 5.
Russia.

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Bevin To Review Foreign Affairs

London, Jan. 19. — The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, it is expected, will open Parliament's two-day foreign affairs debate on Thursday with a lengthy speech covering the whole world picture, but focussing particularly on Germany.

The content of Mr. Bevin's speech is likely to be "important rather than startling," according to authoritative quarters here today.

The Cabinet met today, but it was unnecessary for Mr. Bevin to supplement the review of foreign policy which he gave his colleagues a fortnight ago, following the collapse of the "Big Four" Conference in London in December.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, who, in a recent broadcast, made an outspoken comment on "Big Four" relations and on Communism, will take part in this week's debate. Though his broadcast was a Party utterance and not a statement of official British policy, it is thought that both the Attlee and Bevin speeches in Parliament this week may reflect something of the sentiments already expressed by the Prime Minister.

EUROPEAN CO-OPERATION

Mr. Bevin, it is predicted, may explain the possibility of greater European co-operation. There is confidence, too, that the effect of his speech will be to leave all doors open to a continuation of "Big Four" collaboration.

On this question of closer political and economic co-ordination between the Western European countries, Mr. Bevin will possibly begin with Britain, France and members of the Benelux group. Sylvain Mangot, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent, wrote today.

The most immediate decision which awaits the Foreign Secretary is probably the next step in the Anglo-Egyptian policy. He is expected to formulate British policy on whether the Anglo-Egyptian treaty talks can usefully be reopened.

Following his announcement last Thursday, when the revised Anglo-Egyptian treaty was signed, that a series of new Middle East agreements might be expected, Mr. Bevin will also be working on problems he will discuss with the Prime Minister at Transjordan, Tawfik Abu El Hindu, who is due in London this week.

The House of Commons will expect the Secretary to give some idea of British policy decisions taken earlier this month by the Cabinet on the basis of the memorandum on Germany which he himself submitted.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Magisterial Leniency

MR Justice Williams yesterday found occasion to criticize what he considers to be the inadequacy of sentences passed by some of our magistrates on offenders who appear two, three and even half a dozen times before the courts on a variety of charges. This is a subject full of pros and cons. The Crown's legal advisers hesitate to interfere with the magisterial bench both because the impartiality of British magistrates is well established and rarely requires guidance, and because it is an accepted principle that cases must be treated on their individual merits. And it is, of course, important to note that in this instance it is not the Crown's legal advisers who suggest that magistrates are being too lenient, but a Justice of the criminal court. Mr Justice Williams quoted one illustration in which a man, appearing in court on six different occasions, received progressively reduced sentences. This is a glaring example of misdirected leniency. The past two years have proved that the Colony's criminals are not easily deterred from their activities and that they merely take advantage of any gesture of compassion or mitigation. It is

4-Point Proposal For Peace In Indo-China

INDEPENDENCE FOR VIET NAM

Democratic Regime

Paris, Jan. 19.—A four-point proposal for peace in Indo-China was submitted by the French High Commissioner, M. Emile Bollaert, to the ex-Emperor of Annam, Bao Dai, in Geneva early this month, Dang Chan Lieu, an official Viet Nam spokesman in Paris, told Reuter today.

The proposal was:

- 1.—Independence and unity for Viet Nam within the French Union.
- 2.—Viet Namese police and infantry to be fully Viet Nam. But all other arms (Air Force, Navy, etc.) to be officered by Frenchmen.
- 3.—The Viet Namese Government to appoint consuls themselves, but Government Ministers and Ambassadors to be approved by the French Government.
- 4.—France will require that a democratic regime be set up in Viet Nam.

Referring to the first point, the Viet Nam spokesman said: "It all depends on what implications will be involved by the words 'Independence and unity' and to what extent the French Union will limit national sovereignty and independence in the context of Viet Namese foreign affairs."

The second proposal restricting Viet Nam leadership in the armed forces, "was retrogressive to the treaty of March 6, 1946", the spokesman declared.

This treaty recognized Viet Nam as a free state with its own Parliament, Treasury and Army. Diplomatic and unity were to be discussed at a later date. Subsequent conferences broke down, and fighting finally broke out between the Viet Namese and France on December 19, 1946.

WANTS DOMINION STATUS

Stressing that Viet Nam would like to be "freely associated with the French Union", the spokesman said: "Viet Nam wants the same diplomatic status as a British dominion within the British Commonwealth."

Commenting on the French demand for "a democratic regime in Viet Nam", the spokesman said: "This is an attempt to interfere with our internal affairs." He said that Viet Nam had to balance both Eastern and Western civilization and that it would be impossible to adopt definitely either one or the other. "Ten per cent of our population is Christian," he explained, "and the

rest is mainly composed of believers in Confucianism and Buddhism. Thus we must make allowances for both Eastern and Western ways of life."

On the whole, official Viet Nam circles in Paris were pessimistic about the outcome of the Bao Dai-Bollaert conversations.

The spokesman said they stressed that France refused to negotiate with Dr Ho Chi Minh, the leader of Viet Nam resistance, favouring Bao Dai. Bao Dai's past record had lost him nearly all his support in Viet Nam after his "collaboration with the Vichy Government and Japanese puppet governments" and his subsequent abdication was opportunistic. "In the end," he declared, "his whole past attitude shows a lack of consistency and a strong sense of opportunism."

Bao Dai is still the "supreme political adviser" of the Ho Chi Minh National Government, but Dang Chan Lieu said that his present facilities were not meeting with the approval of Dr Ho Chi Minh himself.—Reuter.

BOLLAERT ON WAY BACK

Paris, Jan. 19.—M. Emile Bollaert, the French High Commissioner in Indo-China, is due to leave Paris tomorrow for Saigon with high hopes of achieving peace in Indo-China, where fighting between French troops and Viet Minh Indo-Chinese nationalist forces had been going on intermittently for more than a year. M. Bollaert is due to arrive in Saigon on January 26, by way of Rome—where he expects to be received by the Pope on Wednesday morning—Athens, Karachi, New Delhi, Calcutta and Rangoon.

The main event of M. Bollaert's stay in Europe was a series of trade talks he had with the ex-Emperor, Bao Dai, of Annam, at Geneva, between January 7 and 13.

The French hopes of peace in Indo-China are largely based on these talks, at the close of which an optimistic worded, but not very communicative, statement was issued, the most promising point of which was the final sentence: "Further interviews will take place a month hence in the Bay of Along" (off Tonkin—the meeting place will probably be a French warship).

Whether or not French hopes are borne out by reality depends mainly on two factors. It was believed by well-informed observers in Paris.

Firstly, the extent of the concessions France is willing to make to Indo-Chinese aspirations for control over their affairs.

Secondly, the extent to which the ex-Emperor has retained authority over the people of Indo-China.

Mr Nehru, who was addressing a thanksgiving meeting to mark the end of Mr Gandhi's six-day fast, added: "We have serious problems facing us and we are not willing to add their problems to ours."

Mr Gandhi, who had a restful night, was said by his doctor today to be "obviously better" but still

Kai Tak Accident: One Man Severely Injured

Two single-seater Spitfires were involved in an accident at Kai Tak this morning resulting in one pilot sustaining severe injuries, including broken arms. The other pilot escaped unhurt.

The accident occurred after one of the planes had landed. The second plane followed in and crashed into the stationary Spitfire which was still on the runway. Both aircraft were extensively damaged.

Britain's Improving Trade Relations

London, Jan. 19.—Mr Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, gave a progress report on British trade relations with seven European countries today. They were Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Finland.

This is what he told his press conference:

Denmark.—Britain was now able to offer coal to Denmark with whom she was now negotiating. There were certain other essentials that Denmark wanted. This was one of the cases in which Britain could not spare unlimited supplies of generally scarce commodities to a single country.

If Britain could get as much food as she liked, some at least of it would have to be paid for by less essential goods.

"The price differences are a great deal narrower now than they were last time we met and we are optimistic about the outcome," Mr. Wilson said.

The Netherlands.—Speaking of the talks with the Dutch in London last month, Mr Wilson said: "The

Yugoslavia.—On the talks with Yugoslavia, which had been going on since August, Mr Wilson said: "Stankovic, leader of the Yugoslav mission, had now returned to London and Mr Wilson expected to reach a definite result one way or the other very soon."

Czechoslovakia.—"I am hoping before long to have some talks with Czechoslovakia," Mr Wilson said. "It has not yet been possible to fix a date for the talks, but in the meantime, we—and I believe the Czechs—have been clearing our minds as to what we want and what we can offer."

APPEAL TO EXPORTERS

Finland.—Mr Wilson said a Finnish trade delegation was expected in Britain on February 16 to review the whole question of trade and economic relations between the two countries. The three markets which the British Government regarded as of outstanding importance were Canada, the United States and Argentina, Mr Wilson added.

The Government was asking exporters to show the utmost vigour in selling in the three markets. He defined Britain's aims in the bilateral negotiations. "We have to use our bargaining power to secure our essential import on terms which involve the smallest possible call on our reserves," he said. "Any general suggestion that international trade should consist entirely of exchange of essential commodities is greatly to our disadvantage. Consequently, the removal of import restrictions and quotas on British goods must figure high in our aims."—Reuter.

NO HOPE OF PAKISTAN UNION WITH INDIA

New Delhi, Jan. 19.—Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, said tonight that if Pakistan were at this time to ask for reunion with the Dominion of India, "we would definitely refuse and resist such overtures."

Mr Nehru, who was addressing a thanksgiving meeting to mark the end of Mr Gandhi's six-day fast, added: "We have serious problems facing us and we are not willing to add their problems to ours."

Mr Gandhi, who had a restful night, was said by his doctor today to be "obviously better" but still

GERMANS FRETFUL

Situation Growing Grave

Food Shortage

Washington, Jan. 19.—The American State Department and the United States Army are giving "urgent" consideration to a message from Mr Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, to Mr George Marshall, the Secretary of State, emphasising the grave situation developing in Germany as a result of the food shortage, the State Department announced here today.

The spokesman declared: "The United States Government are fully aware of the food shortages in Germany and have the entire matter under review."

He blamed the situation largely on the failure to fulfil expectations in the collection of grain and other supplies from German farmers.

It was understood from authoritative sources that Britain was urging the United States to increase food shipments to Germany over and above the supplies already allocated.

MORE SUPPLIES NEEDED

American officials claimed that all allocations so far this crop year had been fulfilled and shipments were up to date.

The British officials contended therefore that these must be increased if the grave situation was to be met. The real objection to this, however, is that it would involve American officials once more entering the grain market—they are fulfilling present allocations from purchases already made—and running the risk of causing a serious new increase in the price of wheat.

While this would have serious domestic effects, it would also throw further out of balance the German food purchasing budget, and in the end the end result would be a further increase in the price of wheat.

The only alternative, however, was considered to be a diversion of supplies originally intended for other European areas—especially Italy and France.

POLITICAL DIFFICULTY

The office of Captain Granville Conway, President Truman's personal representative in charge of relief food shipments, said today no consideration had yet been given to this possibility.

The new entry of the Government into the grain market at a time when speculators are undergoing detailed Congressional investigation and when inflation is the main domestic political issue was also considered politically difficult, if not, inadvisable.

British officials insisted, however, that some way must be found to increase, in the shortest possible time, the present German food supplies to avoid the development of a serious situation capable of prejudicing the Marshall Plan at the very outset and bringing repercussions throughout Western Europe.—Reuter.

COLOGNE STRIKE

Cologne, Jan. 19.—A strike of 1,500 tramway workers, protesting against the food shortage in the Ruhr area, brought Cologne street transport to a standstill today and all factory workers had to walk to work.

Transport union leaders are to meet show stewards from most of the big Cologne factories tomorrow to discuss a possible extension of the strike.—Reuter.

Devaluation Of Franc, Reported

London, Jan. 19.—Informal sources today said that France and Britain had agreed to the devaluation of the French franc at the rate of 220 or 250 to the dollar, but that the amount would remain at its present value of about four dollars.

Sources said the devalued French currency would be known as "export" francs. They said the step was necessary because buyers in America, Argentina and Canada were refusing to buy French goods at their present value.

The present rate is 110 francs per dollar.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S RACING

Ladies' Purse Won By Black Market

Battlefield Pays Out Big Dividend

Black Market won the Ladies' Purse at the Valley this morning when the annual Spring meeting was resumed, bending Sugarfoot by two and a half lengths, with Larkspur Lad the same distance behind the second pony.

After the race the purse was presented to Mr M. M. Boycott, the winning jockey, by Miss Joan Kenniff, daughter of the Director of Public Works.

The public stands quickly filled this morning as racing continued in ideal weather.

The second race turned in a surprise when Battelfield bent Shuhin for first place to pay out \$119, the biggest dividend of the meeting so far.

1. Jockey Cup. A handicap for Australian ponies "D" Class. Ponies to be ridden by jockeys who have not won 10 races anywhere at any time. No whips or spurs allowed. From the two mile post once round and in about 1 mile and 171 yards.

Shuhin (P. A. Reguiera) 159 1
Al Fresco (Wong Yan) 145 2
Kookaburra (C. F. Ng) 135 3
Won by a length; A head.

Time 2:02.2.
Part-Mutuel 110/30 winner. Places 12/20; 7/12.
Also ran: Argus (O. S. Mu), Blue Peter (H. A. Carvalho), Emperor's Gate (T. B. Dai), Happy Season (P. G. Harriman), Honeydew (R. A. Castro), Hostile Witness (W. S. Young), Jackal (T. F. Leonard), Larkspur Lad (K. C. Fonseca), Roubid (K. F. Chu), 12 Starters.

2. BRITISH HILL STAKES (First Section). For Australian Subscription ponies of 1947. One mile.
Battelfield (M. W. Tang) 147 1
Shuhin (K. Kwok) 147 2
Tit For Tat (D. G. Woo) 147 3
Won by two lengths; The same.

Time 1:52.3.
Part-Mutuel 110/30 winner. Places 12/20; 7/12.
Also ran: Ding How (S. L. Yuen), Fort Knox (K. C. Chu), Hongkong Belle (S. W. Lee), Larkspur Lad (K. C. Fonseca), National Gift (P. S. Leung), 8 Starters.

3. GRAND STAND STAKES (First Section). For the second batch of Australian Subscription ponies of 1947 only. Six furlongs.
Victorious (S. W. Tang) 147 1
Arelle (C. L. Gregory) 147 2
Prince of Foxes (P. G. Harriman) 147 3
Won by two lengths; 4 lengths.

Time 1:21.
Part-Mutuel 14/80 winner. Places 5/20; 5/40; 6/60.
Also ran: Ann Ling (Wong Yan), National Gift (P. S. Leung), Queen's Gate (M. M. Boycott), Sans Atout (P. S. Leung), Two Dids (M. W. Tang), Windermere (S. L. Yuen), 10 Starters.

4. BLUE SKY originally was placed second, but a protest for bumping and horning was lodged and upheld, and Blue Sky was disqualified.

5. LADIES' PURSE. For Subscription ponies of 1947. One mile (about seven furlongs and 45 yards).
Black Market (M. M. Boycott) 152 1
Sugarfoot (C. A. Brodie) 152 2
Larkspur Lad (P. G. Harriman) 151 3
Won by 2 1/2 lengths; The same.

Time 1:36.
Part-Mutuel 14/40 winner. Places 5/10; 5/10; 5/10.

Also ran: Silver Wheel (M. W. Tang), Sulphur (Wong Yan), The Chief (P. G. Harriman), 6 Starters.

6. THIRTIEN STAKES (First Section). For Australian Subscription ponies of 1947. From the two mile post once round and in about one mile and 171 yards.

Lovelady (S. M. Leong) 147 1
Herkenham (M. W. Tang) 147 2
Constant Star (V. V. Needa) 151 3
Won by three lengths; 2 1/2 lengths.

Time 2:02.
Part-Mutuel 40/50 winner. Places 6/20; 5/40; 5/20.

Also ran: Hongkong Maiden (Wong Yan), Kwong Ming (P. K. C. Chu), Prosperity (S. C. Ling), 6 Starters.

7. CROWN CUP. For Australian Subscription ponies of 1946. Winner of the Hongkong Derby barred. One and a quarter miles.

Norse Princess (D. Black) 147 1
Domination Day (H. P. Chan) 147 2
Won by three lengths.

Time 2:27.
Part-Mutuel 7/50 winner. Places 7/50. There were only two starters.

CASH SWEEPS

RACE 1
No. 121 \$2,115
No. 1143 \$ 604
No. 1210 \$ 302
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each) Nos. 2535, 1201, 1048, 2064, 1210, 1227, 2291, 1003, 1372.

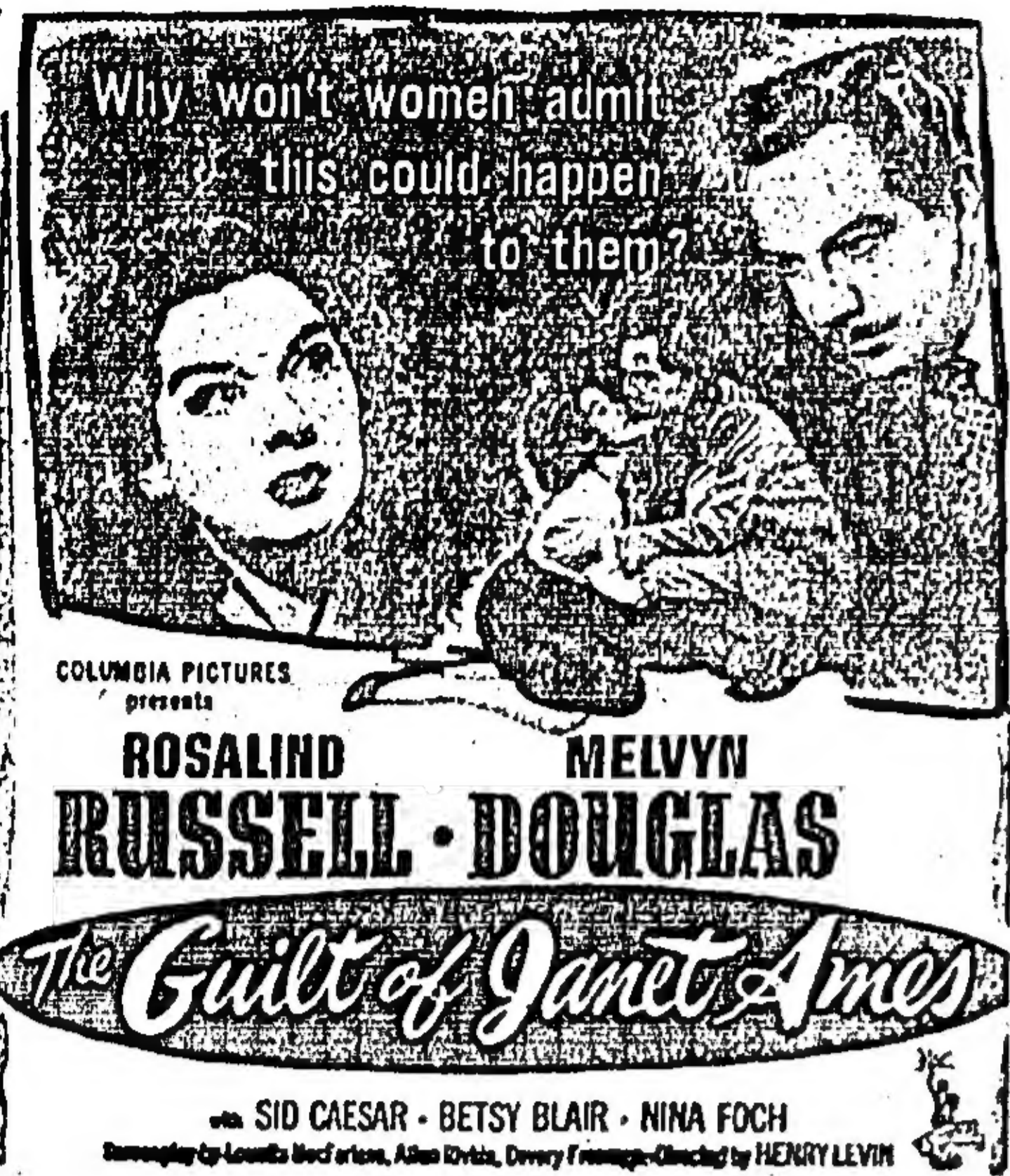
RACE 2
No. 2563 \$ 2375
No. 2313 \$ 735
No. 1430 \$ 360
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each) Nos. 2322, 2252, 2104, 3005.

RACE 3
No. 829 \$2,565
No. 2380 \$ 723
No. 2113 \$ 306
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each) Nos. 1056, 652, 065, 1706, 3013, 2045, 3017.

RACE 4
No. 1514 \$2,035
No. 1103 \$ 630
No. 2095 \$ 410
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each) Nos. 2451, 2434, 3037.

RACE 5
No. 175 \$ 3253
No. 1140 \$ 620
No. 2095 \$ 405
Unplaced ponies (\$100 each) Nos. 71, 2803, 3061.

RACE 6
No. 1845 \$ 3,093
No. 4271 \$ 1,331

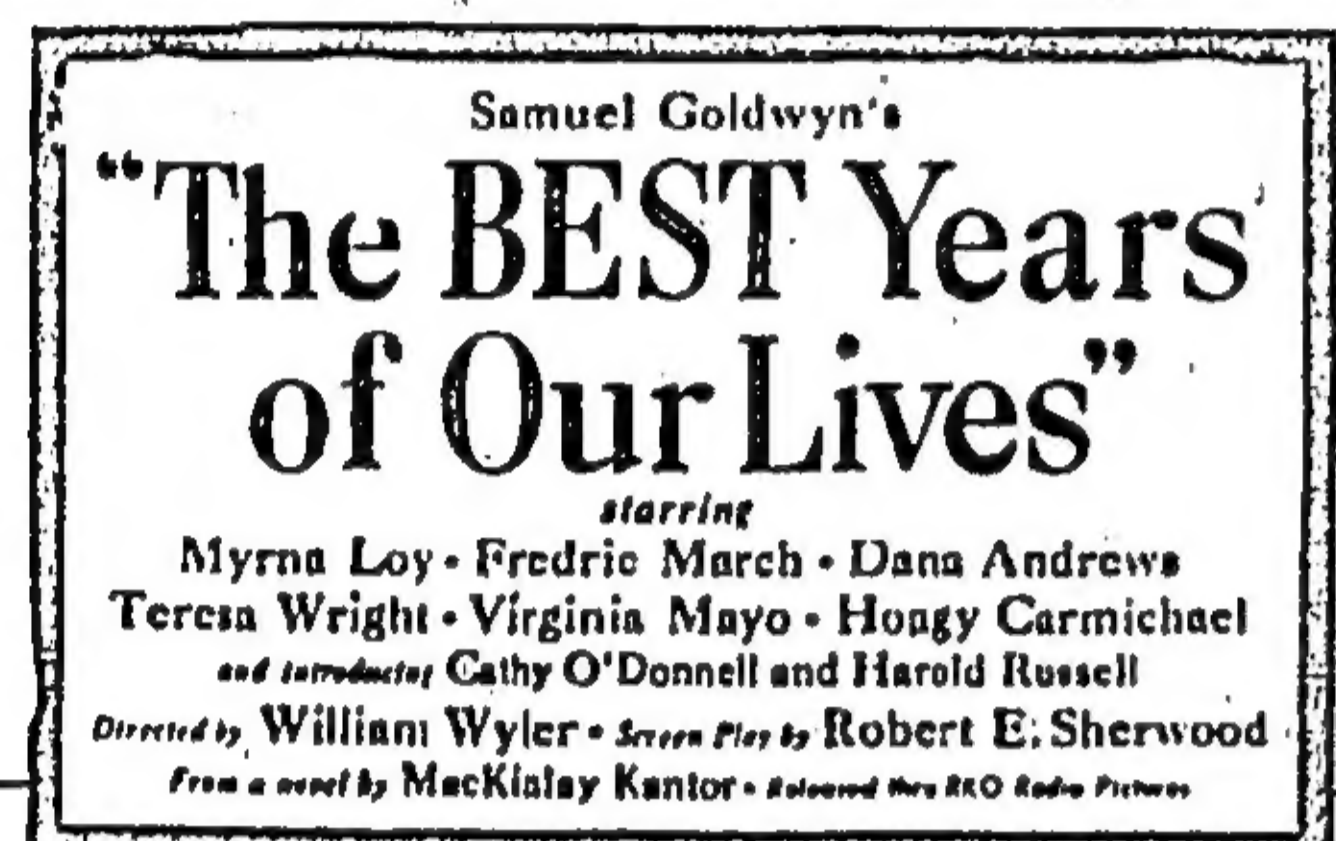
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7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

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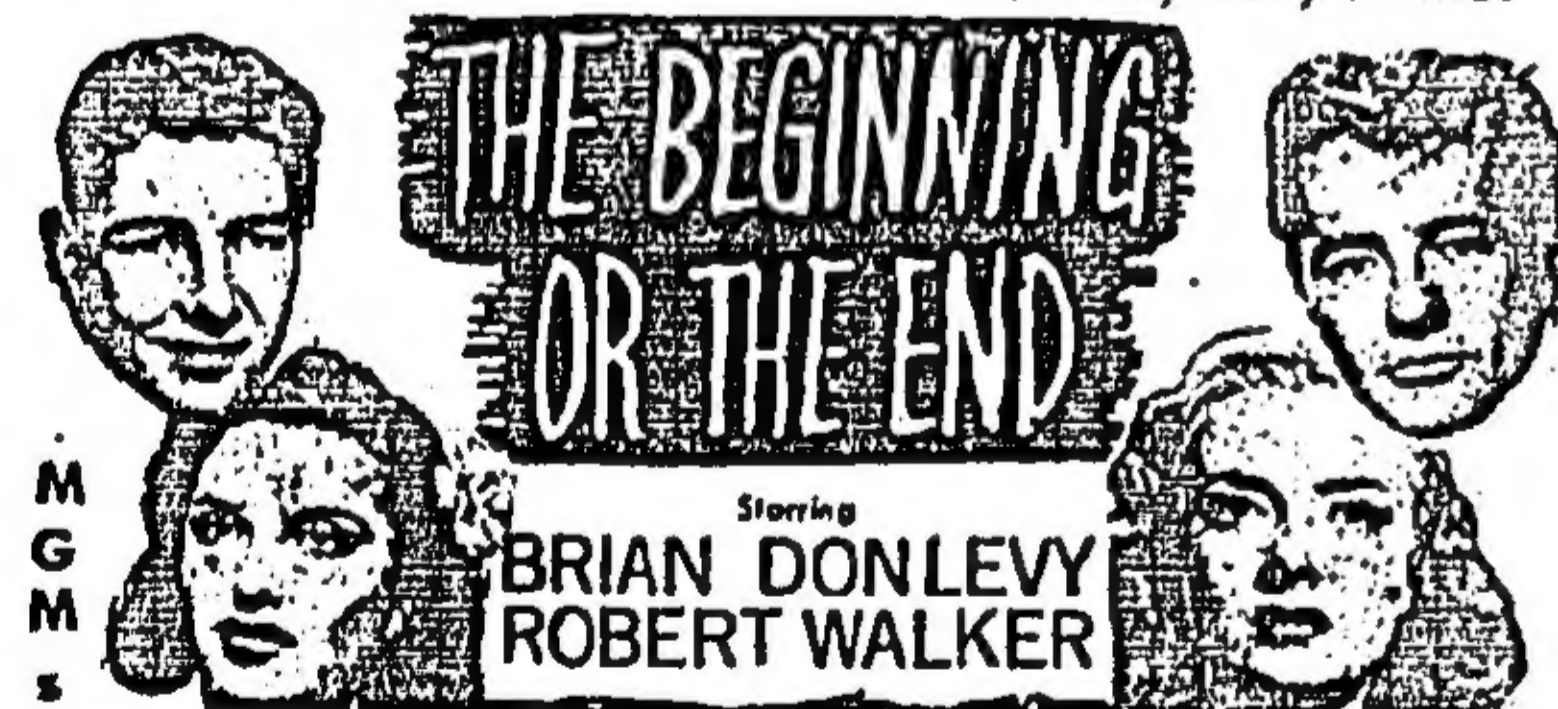
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7.20 & 9.20 p.m.TO-MORROW BY PUBLIC REQUEST—ONE DAY ONLY
GINGER ROGERS
RAY MILLAND in "LADY in the DARK"**James Cameron**

CALCUTTA.

THE little Bengali doctor drove in the needle and another 2,000 million vibrio cholerae began their tedious march round the bloodstream, to join their colleagues of typhoid, typhus, para-typhoid, tetanus, amallpox, and yellow fever already on duty staving off the more dreadful inconveniences of tropical travel.

"The serum is our own," said the doctor. "Indian made, one of our good things. Our railways may be inefficient, our policemen may be less than wonderful, but this you must hand to the New India—our cholera is the best in the world."

Fortified, one could walk almost confidently into Chowringhee, best known of all streets in the East to a hundred thousand wartime soldiers from Aberdeen to Arkansas. As always, it swarmed. Thrill and abandoned shoeshine boys, beggars clamorously displaying their monstrous disfigurements, vendors of U.S. Army surplus socks, tin toys, old magazines, a little heroin if you felt the need.

Stink, confusion, garbage, crowd. Humanity does not inhabit Calcutta, it infests it. You can still get a meal in Firpo's, you can still buy bad whisky in the world's second-worst hotel, you can still collect anything from a Gurkha kukri to a dose of plague along those noisome pavements. The second city of the Empire is still, bar none, the most absorbing and squalid place on earth.

The impasse

IN Calcutta, Hindus and Moslems mingle and wrangle in peace and profit, while their rival propagandists and papers spit venom and rancour. Everyone stands to gain by peace, everyone thinks in terms of future strife. Their rations may be small, their clothes may be thin, but their anomalies are the biggest in the world.

Right now you have trouble in Palestine, in Greece, a mad situation developing between America and Russia. All these things have a precedent.

But this is the first time in the long and intricate career of the British Empire when you have two Dominions drifting erratically and without purpose to a fanatic condition, when Fascism or war, or both, will be the simplest way out of an intolerable impasse.

Those slogans

LISTEN to India today, the bitterness and contumely and threats, and there is only one analogy that fits. This is like Europe before the war.

Even the oratorical platitudes are the same: "Just territorial demands," "intolerable sufferings of our minorities," "adjustment of frontiers," "appeal to reason or the sword." Both sides speak in terms of power, think in terms of power. The only thing that keeps them out of trouble is that, so far, they have no power.

The land-grabbing—like Junagadh. The economic blockades—like Hyderabad. The bolstering of repression by big business. The myth of racial superiority. The private armies, the secret drill. The talk of referendums, knowing that any referendum in India or Pakistan could be faked in a couple of minutes, and would be.

And, clearest parallel of all, the dress-rehearsal war that is now going on in Kashmir, Kashmir is Spain.

"Tourists"

NOBODY would suggest that the Kashmir invaders are Pakistani troops just as nobody saw the Wehrmacht in Barcelona. The tribesmen are nevertheless uncommonly like the "tourists" that

... cabling from Calcutta on his journey home, gives you his latest impressions of the strife-torn Dominions

I see here that dread rehearsal again

Germany sent to help Franco, permitted to march to prevent an India coup in Kashmir.

One thing begets another; if Pakistan could use the tribesmen as a sword-arm India would send in the Sikhs, most loathed of all people by the Kashmiri Muslims. And butte may go on for months.

Meanwhile, what does it all mean to Basic India—the real, deep, unreachably, inarticulate, sprawling, unending, and ignorant multitude, upwards of 400,000,000 beings on both sides of the frontier whose life goes on in spite of and unheeding of the bitter casualty of New Delhi? The answer is, of course, next to nothing.

New mouths

THE peasant who is 92 percent of India, has not the time nor wit to follow these antics: food and drink, malaria and hook-worm, the landlord and the moneylender, are the factors of his life.

He does not care about the monstrous bureaucracy of the cities which now makes the most trifling encounter with officialdom a thing of interminable and terrifying intricacy and delay.

He lives and dies and his seed multiplies—even now India's population is increasing at the rate of nearly one percent per year; some 3,000,000 new mouths to feed from every harvest.

At that rate the problem gets out of the realms of politics and becomes a matter of inexorable arithmetic.

Democracy

"AND how can you speak of democracy?" said a States Minister from Central India to me. "Democracy in the Western sense demands three fundamental requisites: a literate people, some nation-wide method of propagating

political ideas, and a sufficiency of incorruptible men to administer a popular policy.

"In not one of those things does India measure up. So do not bore me with foolish talk."

"And let us not be too smug about it," said the man who had been the political agent. "After 150 years of rule we left a country where only one man in 12 can write his name. If India is tormented by birth pangs of independence, let us be sad or regretful or even angry, but for God's sake let us not be triumphant."

"Sudetenland"

NOW over the Punjab—the uneasy Sudetenland between two Dominions—there has arisen this folk legend of bitterness, this bad neighbour policy, which is only a breath from the will to war. Nobody knows why nobody goes back to first causes any more. And the time has gone when Mountbatten could carry off a menacing situation with a coup de theatre. He is Governor-General of India, not Pakistan—that is Mr Jinnah's job.

To be Governor-General of either Dominion now is strictly a partisan political appointment and Mountbatten's India is the India of New Delhi and Congress, indeed it could scarcely be otherwise.

The confrontation of those two Governor-Generals is a strange equation: Mohammed Ali Jinnah and Lord Mountbatten inflexible political purpose against the winning way and the cultivated charm, legalistic fanaticism against adroit diplomacy, prejudice versus a profile.

Meanwhile, I see the lost old man and the baby on Ambala airfield, the creaking columns of wordless, refugees on the endless roads the patient vulture like a speck in the sky.

Their past may be great, their future may be great too, but their present is the saddest thing on earth.

HOW TOMMY ATKINS GOT HIS NAME

THE need for revival for the Regular and Territorial Armies—has again focused public attention on Tommy Atkins. How the typical soldier came to be known by that name is explained in the following interesting article, taken from a history of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

The great Duke of Wellington stood on the path which runs round the ramparts of Walmer Castle and looked out to sea. The day was one of splendid sunshine—it was at the commencement of the July of 1843—and the old soldier, at home by the seaside, had put on clothes, ranken and duck, suitable to the day. He stood one foot on the carriage of one of the little cannonades, leaning lightly on a Malacca cane, and his eyes, looking over the sea, seemed to gaze beyond the horizon.

NEAR him, and little behind him, stood at attention a young staff officer of the Adjutant-General's Department, in undress uniform. He had brought some papers down for the signature of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hill was dead, and the Duke had been reappointed for life to the command; and before carrying the documents back to London, he had asked a question, on a small matter of detail, which the War Office thought should, as a complement, be referred to the Commander of the Forces. A name typical of the British soldier was required on the model sheet of the soldiers' accounts to show where the men should sign. It seemed a ridiculously unimportant matter to the young staff officer, and he was

surprised when, instead of answering offhand, the Duke had thrust his cane into the path of broken shells, and had then looked steadily out to sea.

The great Duke stood without a movement, and the young officer waited. Before those eyes, which looked over the rim of the world, was unrolling a vast panorama of all the gallant deeds he had seen done in war. He was searching in a memory stored with recollections for the man who should best typify the dogged gallantry of Britain's private soldiers.

BEFORE him, as in a picture, passed that desperate fight to hold Hougoumont, and then his mind travelled back to the olive groves and the vineyards of Spain; to the snow-topped Pyrenees, and the purple ridges and the black cork woods of Portugal. He felt again that gripping of the heartstrings he had endured as the thin stream of red coats crawled up the rocky cliffs into the Seminary at Oporto; he saw the dancing of British bayonets sparkle as they came to the charge at Busaco; he looked again in imagination on the dreadful breach held by the dead at Badajos. But no one name came to his mind more clearly than another.

Travelling ever backwards, memory carried him to a blazing sun and scorched plains—to the savage storm of Assaye, and to the fierce fight in the darkness before Seringapatam; but still the name he searched for did not come.

Now he was in the Low Countries on his first campaign, fighting his first action. He saw again the clear, rainwashed blue of that September sky, the line of windmills on the horizon, the pink and

blue and yellow houses by the canal blinking in the morning sun, the distant spire of Bois-le-Duc.

His regiment, the 33rd, a corps of veterans, stood in reserve. He knew that his officers were willing to see how the boy colonel would handle his regiment under fire. His first experience was to be a trying one. The French were in superior force, and in the cloud of smoke before him he could see that the first line of the British were being pressed back. Firing still, turning at any point of vantage, the red coats were yet giving way, the French light troops lunged at them to complete the disaster were almost in the British ranks, and on the left a squadron of French cavalry entered, waiting an opportunity to charge.

THEN young Wellesley put the discipline of his regiment to one of the severest tests known in warfare. At the word of command every company swung back into column—leaving thus wide lanes through which the hard-pressed troops in the firing line could retire. Grimed with powder, cursing in anger, the men dashed through and, like closing gates, the companies of the gallant old 33rd swung back again into line. The French were so close on them that some of the men were bayoneted before the word to fire was given.

Thrice the Brown Besses spoke—volleys as steady as though the regiment were firing on inspection parade—and then the word to advance was given, and with bayonets fixed the 33rd moved forward to take up the ground from which the other regiment had been forced to retire. The three volleys had done their work, the ranks of the

French had crumbled away before them, and the cavalry had drawn off like a trail of mist. The day was won.

Wellesley rode back to where, on the ground which his regiment had held, were little groups of men who had fallen. The men of the band were already busy with the stretchers. He rode to where the right of the line had been.

There on the ground lay the pride of the rank and file, the right hand man of the Grenadier Company, Thomas Atkins. Six feet, three he stood in his stockinged feet; twenty years he had served His Majesty; he could neither read nor write; he was the best man-at-arms in the regiment, and one of the stoutest hearts in the world. One of the bandsmen who stood by him had bound up his head where a sabre had slashed him, he had a bayonet wound in his breast, and a bullet through his lungs. He had served the bearers not to move him, but to let him die in peace where he had fallen.

Wellesley looked down on him, and the man saw sorrow in the young commander's face. "It's all right sir," he said in gasps. "It's all in the day's work." And then the blood gushed out of his mouth.

THE great Duke turned to the young staff officer. "Thomas Atkins," he said shortly. The officer saluted and withdrew. As the sound of his footsteps on the path died away the Duke turned once more to the sea.

Sydney Redwood

**BY THE WAY**
by Beachcomber

VITA BREVIS was entertaining a few friends to a glass of sherry when the Maharajah of Dhuripore was announced. In came Foulencough, undisguised, and wearing a Leander tie. Poor Vita tried to explain, but those who had heard the name spoken crowded round.

"He's white," said Mrs. Bawil. Foulencough heard her, and replied: "Yes, I am the only white Maharajah in Europe. My ancestors were albino Red Indians." He then banged his hand over his mouth and uttered the quavering cry of the scalp-hunter. Presently an elderly gentleman said: "You rowed much for Leander, sir?" "I hardly ever stopped," said Foulencough. "Did you know Cresswell?" asked the elderly gentleman. "He tagged for me at Leander," answered Foulencough. The gentleman retreated, muttering.

The explanation

ASKED why men like C. Suet, Esq., didn't go into Parliament, a prominent nonentity said: "Because they can make regulations for the public without having to waste

NANCY Leng Run

PHOTOSTRIP SERIAL—No. 14

HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

SYNOPSIS:

Catherine arrived at the audition studio as a sound track recording was being made, and as they needed a girl singer, they gave her a script and put her to work. Me a n while "The Blonde" was making her test.



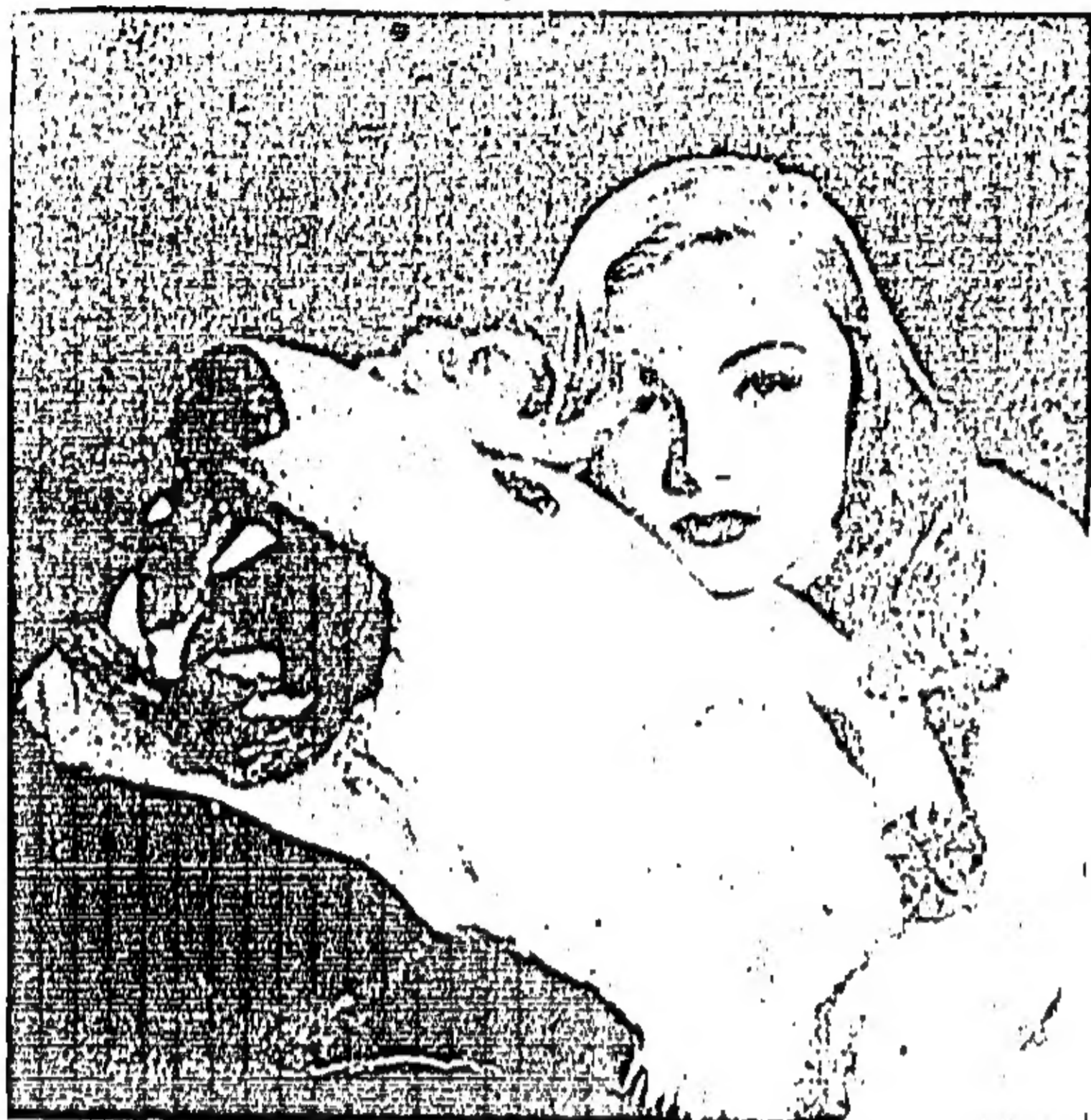
Through a conflict in shooting schedules, Roger Dam, the handsome French actor was not available. So, Olga San Juan, as "The Blonde," gets William Bendix as the supporting actor for her screen test. Director George Marshall, who enacts

the role of the test director in this scene, has concocted a little domestic scene in which the wife serves her husband beans out of a can and grapefruit. He is sick of the diet. They start to shoot the scene, and there comes the point where Bendix

picks up the grapefruit and pushes it into the face of his dear little wife. "The Blonde" was not prepared for this, so she muffed the scene. Director George Marshall cleans her face, gets a fresh grapefruit and calls for another "take." (To be continued tomorrow)

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Veronica Lake for Lois Leeds.

Your mouth can be made beautiful!

YOUR MOUTH MAKEUP

Lip brushes may be used to apply lipstick smoothly and evenly, although if you do not like using a brush you can apply it perfectly by the simpler method. First, blot the lips with a tissue so that they will

be dry. Never dampen them before applying lipstick because this causes the lipstick to "slide." If you use the lipstick with pencil or brush, have the lips dry. Apply lipstick to the upper lip, then the lower. After five minutes, press the lips on a folded tissue to absorb surplus. A drop of oil, applied to lips after lipstick, gives them a "ripe" sheen. A touch of perfume will "set" the colour. A little powder will soften the colour.

If your lips are very dry, use a white pomade stick first, then your red lipstick over it. This is an especially good winter trick, so put it in your Beauty Notebook.

The young mouth can be deliberately demoralised. It can be done by the "square" Hollywood style by drawing the "square" outline with a lip pencil.

The older woman the softer should be the outline of her mouth. If the mouth is thin and "pursed," then it by applying lipstick just beyond the natural line.

To choose lipstick shades successfully, match them to your accessories or costume colours if you would be very lucky-wise and smart. If you stick to your "type" remember this—Red-Red for Brunettes, Blue-Red for Blondes, Brown or Orange-Red for Red-heads and Purple or "fruity" Reds for the White-haired women.

But if you go in for new, odd, dashing, romantic colours you must, for harmony, match your lipstick, rouge and fingertips to your costume colours.

Always carry in your bag a lipstick of the same shade that you use at home.

When your lipstick wears down bent the tip with the flame of a match in order to re-shape it. While it is soft mold it with your fingertips.

Mimi Makeups
by GABRIELLE



Do you know that long ago women used powdered mica and powdered marble as "face powder"? Do you know that less women are coloring their gray hair? Do you know that Cleopatra was a Red-head? Do you know that the women have the largest voting power in our history? Do you know that most of the fortunes of the U.S.A. are in the hands of women? Do you know that there are over 26 million women in the United States who are over 40 years of age?

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"You're not getting out of wiping dishes any more—if you tell about me using lipstick, don't forget two of my girlfriends saw you smoking!"

SINGAPORE ELECTION:

GIMSON MUST GO IS PARTY SLOGAN

Mr John Laycock, Progressive Party candidate for the Singapore Legislative Council elections in March, has opened his campaign with a manifesto call: "Gimson must go."

Mr Laycock's newly-published manifesto argues that the Governor of Singapore, Sir Franklin Gimson, has "delivered a sharp slap on the face" of the Advisory Council by overriding the unanimous advice of unofficial members on income tax. It tells Singapore electors that Sir Franklin Gimson "must go," because his overriding of the councillors on domestic affairs is "inexcusable in the view of democrats."

Students' Work Offer

An offer by students of London University to help in reconstruction work, to link them with national affairs and to help in the economic crisis, has been accepted by Holborn Borough Council in London on a three months' experimental basis.

Parties of students will each do approximately one day's work every month, including rubble clearance, trench digging and assistance in the Borough public library, day nurseries and hospitals.

The local Joint Works Committee agree in principle to the scheme, providing that all work is paid for at trade union rates, that it would not operate to the prejudice of Council employees and that, in the event of a trade dispute, student labour would be withdrawn at once. The students agreed to these conditions.—Associated Press.

Refugee Women Walk Streets

Many women refugees from the war zones arriving in Shanghai are turning to the streets.

A municipal police survey showed a known total of 88,306 registered prostitutes. Many are denied the official tag. "Approved for business."

The police said refugee women are making up the bulk of those not approved for business.—United Press.

Check Your Knowledge

- How long did it take Moses to reach the Promised Land?
- What is the popular name for Da Vinci's painting, "La Gioconda"?
- What causes the change of seasons?
- Where did Jesus spend most of his youth?

The House of Romanov was the ruling dynasty of what country? (Answers on Page 4)

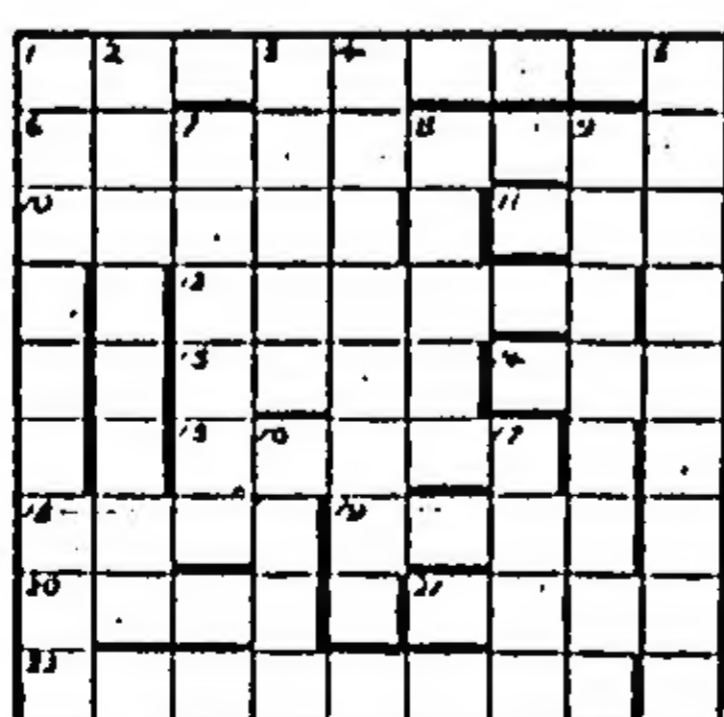
Rupert and the Big Bang—21



The night seems to get darker still, and to make matters worse a mist starts to rise around the little party. They call and call again with no result. "Oh dear, if that light was caused by Bingo I wish he knew what a scrape he has got us into," thinks Rupert miserably. At last, to their joy, there is a faint glow in the mist, and Mr. Bear appears carrying a lantern on a pole. With cries of joy they run to him.

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CROSSWORD PUZZLE



- Sort of thing a suit robe. (9)
- One employed to write for another. (10)
- The star I trample on the way up. (6)
- This chant shows decided taste. (3)
- Fruit. (6)

- River of double existence. (4)
- Lin. (13)
- Most schoolboys' know title cut of them. (5)
- Excited. (4)
- Dusky meeting of painter and sailor. (10)
- Indian mounted attendant. (4)
- Lees. (4)
- and 22. It just couldn't be earlier (2, 4, 2, 5)
- Naturally makes the grey halt. (5)
- Rain differently. (5)
- It's at the end (8)
- Contract a word by taking away letters from the middle. (9)
- Cotton cloth. (6)
- Evidently not these. (5)
- Compare. (8)
- Chopped sage. (4)
- Canvas. (9)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1, Highlands; 6, Evacuators; 10, Monument; 11, Birds; 21, Type; 15, Norse; 17, Letter; 20, Anne; 23, Trap; 25, Nape; 26, Cone; 24, Peak; 22, Take; Down: 1, Honesty; 2, Ivory; 3, Gang; 4, Luminant; 5, Dote; 6, Cube; 8, Aero-naut; 9, Italicize; 12, Dropsy; 14, Plane; 16, Sneak; 18, Drop; 19, Epee.

DUMB BELLS



McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

The 'Point Count' System, for N.T.

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

(Fourth in a series of six special Lesson Hands.)

MORE and more you are going to hear about the point count system for no trump. A great many of the present day experts are employing the point count. Most of them are using the 4-3-2-1 count—that is, ace counts four, king three, queen two, jack one.

Milton Work made this count popular 20 years ago, and even in those days it had been well established in whist. Dick Richards referred to it as the "pitch" count.

Most of today's experts want a minimum of 10 for one no trump and 22 for two no trump.

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| AK | AK | AK | AK |
| AQ4 | AQ4 | AQ4 | AQ4 |
| A805 | A805 | A805 | A805 |
| AK05 | AK05 | AK05 | AK05 |
| Q53 | Q53 | Q53 | Q53 |
| 10982 | 10982 | 10982 | 10982 |
| J3 | J3 | J3 | J3 |
| Q743 | Q743 | Q743 | Q743 |
| N | N | N | N |
| W | W | W | W |
| E | E | E | E |
| S | S | S | S |
| Dealer | Dealer | Dealer | Dealer |
| 100874 | 100874 | 100874 | 100874 |
| 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| Q10974 | Q10974 | Q10974 | Q10974 |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Lesson Hand—N-S vul. | Lesson Hand—N-S vul. | Lesson Hand—N-S vul. | Lesson Hand—N-S vul. |
| South | West | North | East |
| Pass | Pass | 2 N.T. | Pass |
| 3 | Pass | 3 N.T. | Pass |
| 4 | Pass | 6 | Pass |
| Opening—♥ 10 | Opening—♥ 10 | Opening—♥ 10 | Opening—♥ 10 |
| 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |

In today's hand the point count is employed to arrive at a correct suit slam. North has a count of 24, a good two no trump bid.

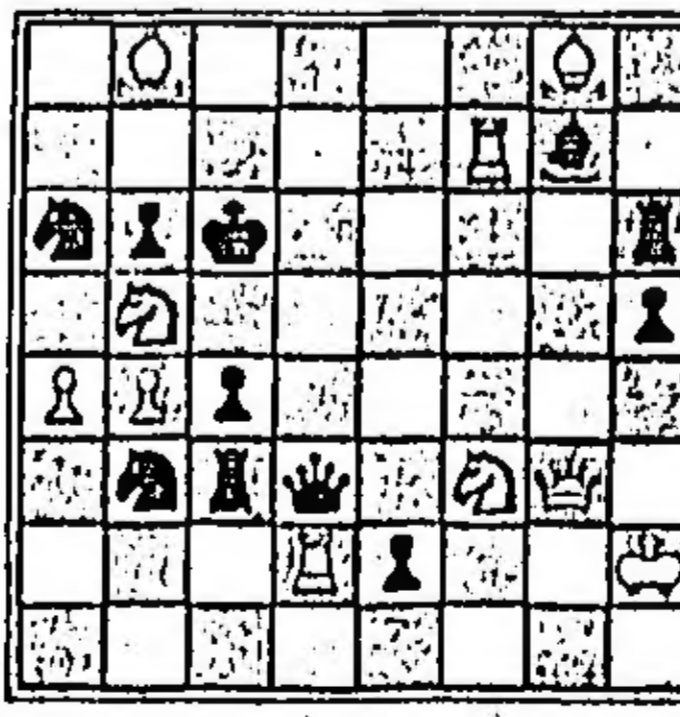
South's bid of three spades is not a strength-showing bid. It simply says, "Partner, I have a five-card spade suit." North's bid of three no trump conveys the fact that he does not want to play the hand in spades, so South, with his bid of four diamonds, says, "How would you like to play it in diamonds?"

It also tells North that South has two suits of at least five cards each. Even if his partner does not have the king or queen of diamonds, North can see that if the diamonds break two-two, a slam in diamonds can be made.

The ace of hearts and the ace-king of clubs will take care of the three off-cards, and the spade suit can be established by ruffing.

North's deductions are correct, even with a heart opening. Declarer goes up with dummy's ace of hearts, and discards his losing heart on the king of clubs. Since the diamond suit split two-two, he lost only one diamond.

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. K. ELWORTHY
Black, 11 pieces.

White, 10 pieces.
White to play and mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. B-Kt1 any; 2. Q-K (dis ch), or P-Kates.

CENTRAL THEATRE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.



ALHAMBRA THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



MAJESTIC

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

BOLD DRAMA OF A MAN WITH THREE LOVES!
CARY GRANT in
"NONE BUT THE LONELY HEART"
with Ethel BARRYMORE • Barry FITZGERALD
An RKO-Radio Picture
NEXT CHANGE: SPENCER TRACY in
"THE SEVENTH CROSS"

STAR

2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. TO-DAY ONLY

THE AMAZING ADVENTURES OF
YANKEE DOOLE DANCY IN JAPAN
JAMES CAGNEY and Sylvia Sydney
BLOOD on the SUN
A WILSON PETERSON Production
To-morrow, One Day Only
"Corsican Brothers"
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS JR.

They Gave their Lives.

We, too, may give through the
HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Send your donation to the Hon. Treasurers
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews
Mercantile Bank Bldg.

Marshall Plan Proposed To Feed Birds

A tree expert proposes a "Marshall plan" for birds.
"Just the same quiet to the branch of your tree, or set up a little feeding station with sunflower seeds," said George M. Coddington of Stamford.
"A few fatty foods, seeds and fruits will tide the birds over the winter. The cost is small and the friends you attract will stay and richly repay you."

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given of the intention of the Superintendent of the R. C. Cemetery to exhumate graves in Section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, of the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley.

The exhumations will commence in August 1948. The remains will be reburied in a special urn section in the same Cemetery.

Names and numbers of graves will be posted immediately at the entrance to the Cemetery and at the doors of Churches.

All persons wishing to arrange for private exhumation of any of the graves should apply to the undersigned before August 1948.

FR. A. GRAMPA,
Superintendent of R. C. Cemeteries.

NOTICE

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of members of the Hongkong Automobile Association will be held in the Board Room, Morning Post Building, on Thursday, January 22, 1948, at 6.30 p.m. to discuss the question of Reorganising the Association.

All members are earnestly requested to attend.

NOTICE

TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

INDIA - PAKISTAN SECRET COMPROMISE ON KASHMIR

Lake Success, Jan. 19.—The Security Council, which on Tuesday will resume consideration of the Kashmir dispute, will have before it a resolution which embodies a compromise agreement reached by the India and Pakistan delegations in secret round-table conferences during the week-end.

Until the last moment, the contending parties appeared to be deadlocked on the question of what powers should be given to the proposed United Nations Commission.

Both parties, in a spirit of compromise, are now understood to have agreed on sending a Commission, which, according to reliable sources, will function as agents of the Security Council over a wide range of problems.

The Security Council will remain in more or less permanent session during the Commission's work, and will issue directives on required by day to day circumstances.

The resolution which will be presented to the Council by the President, M. Van Langenhove, is understood not to contain special powers for the Commission, leaving it to the Security Council to narrow or widen its scope as required.

Judging by previous procedure, members of the Council are expected to ask for a 24-hour delay to consult their governments on the terms of the resolution.

Skyracer Talks

Lake Success, Jan. 19.—The latest indications on the India-Pakistan

issue over the proposals to send a United Nations three-man Commission to Kashmir are that the area of disagreement on the proposals are not as wide as had earlier been believed, and it now appears that the Security Council will be able to deal with the appointment of the proposed Mediation Commission.

It was reported earlier tonight that a partial deadlock had been reached in the round-table negotiations, which took place at the Belgian delegation offices in a New York skyscraper, and that no agreement had been reached.

Neither the Pakistan nor the Indian delegation was prepared to make an immediate official statement.

It is reported that the question of the terms of reference of the proposed Mediation Commission had been the crucial point of disagreement.

Earlier reports said that the immediate controversy had narrowed down to one major point, and failure to settle it before tomorrow may endanger speedy action by the Council to solve the dispute. Both sides had previously tentatively accepted the offer to appoint the three-man United Nations Commission to go to Kashmir immediately.

but were a long way apart on its terms of reference.

Clash Of Disagreement

Here is the list of the disagreement:

1. The power to order a cease-fire and ensure that this is observed on both sides.

2. Freedom to consult with all parties concerned on equal terms, including representatives of the Free Kashmir Government.

3. Full powers to act in the nature of a "neutral" administration, which would organise and supervise the holding of a plebiscite throughout the territory.

Pakistan spokesmen emphasised that they are leaving the problem in the hands of the United Nations and have full confidence in its decisions.

The opposing view held by the Indian delegation is that the proposed Commission should be confined to the following field of action:

1. To stop the fighting and ensure that both sides maintain peace.

2. To act as observers during the holding of a plebiscite by the present Kashmir administration.

Terms Of Reference

An Indian delegation spokesman told Reuters: "We felt it should be clearly specified what terms of reference the Commission shall have, and unless this is done beforehand, a speedy decision is impossible."

The Indian delegation feels strongly that the Commission should deal only with the fighting in Kashmir, which, in their view, is the only "danger" to international peace.

They feel that the question of a plebiscite and communal strife between Moslems and Hindus do not come under the heading of a threat to international peace, and therefore should be of no concern to the proposed Commission.

Pakistan, in turn, contends that it is entirely impossible to expect the present administration of Sheikh Abdullah to hold an impartial plebiscite in view of its declared partiality for India.

The Indian delegation discussed the issue thoroughly for an hour before going to the round-table conference.—Reuters.

Moslem Manifesto

Lake Success, Jan. 19.—Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, President of the Azad Kashmir Government, who claims to represent 95 per cent of Kashmir's Moslem population, told a press conference here today his party wants immediate withdrawal of all outside forces from Kashmir and will call on the United Nations to establish a "neutral" non-Kashmir administration to take charge of the government there and leave it to the people to decide whether they want to join India or Pakistan.

He issued this statement: "The people of Kashmir are today engaged in a life and death struggle against the armies of the Maharajah and the Government of India. This is not the first time that the tyrant Maharajah has sought outside aid to curb the people."

"In 1931-32, when the Moslem Conference launched the first political mass movement in the history of our country, the Maharajah and his Dogra troops were utterly defeated, and he regained control only by the help of the British Indian Army. Today the Indian Army is trying to play the same role."

"But this time the people of Kashmir are better equipped spiritually and materially. We have had a long experience of political struggle and our people have learnt to bear immense hardships with great courage."

"We fought against the Nazis for seven long years and our 100,000 ex-Servicemen are well versed in warfare."

Continued Conference

"When we saw millions of Punjabi-Moslems living in our neighbourhood massacred, banished, tortured and dishonoured by the Maharajahs of Kapurthala, Patiala and other states, we were forewarned and saw what was coming to us. The Maharajahs of Kapurthala and Patiala had visited Srinagar and held continued conferences with our tyrant. But our tyrant was of a different breed."

Ibrahim, whose statement was issued in a written form, added: "The Maharajah followed the lead given by the Maharajahs of Patiala and Kapurthala in his own low cunning manner. But we were prepared for the worst. We erected an underground rifle factory, pooled all that we possessed and launched a resistance movement."

"Hundreds of our villages were burnt and looted. As the resistance movement gained in strength, the Maharajah and his troops became positive maniacal beasts."

Military Initiative

"The more excesses they committed, the stronger was our determination to go on fighting. We mobilised all our able-bodied population, and the Maharajah's troops began to lose ground."

"Moslem officers and soldiers crossed over to our side, and the Dogras (Maharajah's troops) began to retreat. By the middle of October the military initiative passed into our hands."

"The Maharajah now started conspiring with the Indian Government, which was only too ready to take advantage of the situation."

Ibrahim concluded by saying that he would ask the Security Council for a hearing.—Reuters.



Tentative Date Set For Korea Election

Seoul, Jan. 19.—The United Nations Commission for Korea today set a tentative date for the election it hopes will lead to establishment of an independent government for a unified Korea.

EGYPTIAN STUDENTS IN CLASH

Cairo, Jan. 19.—Egyptian students and police clashed in Cairo today when students in both Cairo and Alexandria stopped work and demonstrated against the joint Anglo-Egyptian rule over the Sudan.

Representatives of the Philippines, Canada, France and Syria were designated to study the laws compatibility with U.N. General Assembly recommendations, consistency with democratic practices generally accepted in elections among U.N. members, and particular requirements for Korea "as they will appear from consultations with representatives of Korean public opinion."

The Commission instructed the sub-committee to determine views of Korean, Soviet and U.S. officials and experts. Copies of the election law of the American-sponsored South Korean interim legislature already have been submitted. A copy of the North Korean law also has been made available to U.N. delegates.

With these steps to prepare for an election, the plenary session was adjourned temporarily to give the sub-committees time to work.

Jean Louis-Boncourt, French delegate, is scheduled to leave tomorrow for Shanghai for "informative talks" on the Commission's work. The Philippine delegate, Melencio Arranz, plans to go to Manila on Friday in connection with election of the Philippines Senate of which he is President pro tem. Alternates will take their places.—Associated Press.

Courtesy Call

Seoul, Jan. 19.—The United Nations Commission today adopted a Philippine resolution creating a third sub-committee to examine the electoral laws of North and South Korea.

Meanwhile, Lt-Gen John Hodge, Military Commander in South Korea, invited members of the Commission to pay a "courtesy call" at 10 a.m. on Tuesday.

Gen. Hodge said: "It is with profound pleasure that I note the progress made by the Commission, and I anticipate an occasion which marks the beginning of a new page in the long and illustrious history of the Korean people."

"I wish it full success and god-speed in the early performance of its mission. My time and services are always available for anything that will contribute to attainment of the hopes which are uppermost in the minds and hearts of the Korean people."

At the same time, it was learned that communication difficulties prevented the delivery of a letter from the Commission chairman (Mr. E. Menon of India) to the Soviet Commander of North Korea regarding a similar courtesy call.—United Press.

Letters To The Editor

Our Contributors Are Criticised

"Sir—I wish to protest against the entirely tendentious nature of the political articles in the Hongkong Telegraph of Saturday, January 17, which include:

1. An article praising Andrew Carnegie, whose blackleg shot-gun activities against his employees should ensure that he will meet few of them in an after-life.

2. "You find that Money Melts" by W.J. Brown, Independent (?) M.P., which with specious argument finds the financial policy in Soviet Russia bad, because everything in Russia is bad (yes, only the Communists rioted in Canton).

3. "Watch Fayed" by Sefton Delmer. His novel spelling of Fayed (Fayid) is on a par with a political bias that says "...the French, who used to intrigue against us..." for an answer ask any Frenchman about General Spears.

4. "In and Out of Parliament" by Ernest Thurtle, an M.P., as Labour as Raymond Blackburn. He sells his anti-socialist propaganda to the Beaverbrook press, but so far has not been called to account like Chas. Alligan, and Evelyn Wulfdene.

When might we have information from the Daily Herald, Reynolds, The New Statesman and Nation, and the Tribune to offset these lies and half-truths?

In a British Colony with so many Government Servants presumably loyal to the said Government of Great Britain, i.e., Labour, may I presume that there might be some, if not an equivalent, interest in the policies and opinions of the British Labour Party.

SOCIALIST.

Canton Suspects Prove Innocence

Nanking, Jan. 20.—Over 70 of some 100 Chinese suspects arrested after last Friday's anti-British rioting in Canton, have hitherto been released after questioning, according to Chinese reports reaching here.

All who could prove their innocence were immediately set free. Another report says that one-third of the suspects were students.—Reuters.—AAP.

Baruch Testifies On Marshall Aid Plan

Washington, Jan. 19.—The British Empire should be allowed to retain her system of preferential tariffs intact for another three years, Bernard Baruch, the leading American "elder" statesman, said today. He coupled this suggestion with a proposal that European nations band together in an economic and political union with the eventual aim of lowering tariffs between themselves and the outside world.

Each nation in this union should mutually guarantee support of the other in the event of aggression, while the United States should give a similar guarantee.

"And by guarantee, I mean a firm promise to go to war if any of them are attacked," he declared.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the Marshall Plan, Mr. Baruch said: "Any economic aid which the United States gives will be inadequate without a common readiness of the Europeans to stand up and fight for their independence and freedom."

"Given such a determination, the United States should pledge itself to come to the defence of these united nations in case of aggression. Let us not shy from stating now what we intend to do before any would-be warmaker has yielded to the temptation of aggression," he declared.

The United Nations Charter provided for such regional pacts of assistance, he said, and he urged that such a mutual defence agreement should be concluded under this framework.

Guarantee Against War "It is our best guarantee against a third war," he said. "Other nations, I am sure, will join us in this mutual defence pact and I hope in time, Russia will also."

Answering a question on whether the United States should ask for bases and airfields in Europe in return for aid, Mr. Baruch replied: "In my personal opinion, yes."

"We should get bases through negotiation as part of the mutual protection programme. Joint ownership and operation would be to our mutual advantage," he declared.

Mr. Baruch, the architect of the United States plan for the international control of atomic energy and an adviser to American Presidents in two wars, gave the Senate Committee a radical scheme for world recovery and American economic stabilisation.

Strongly supporting the Marshall Plan, he recommended that all pre-war and wartime debts, built up in the United States by countries participating in the European recovery programme, should be settled promptly and "realistically."

He proposed a similar settlement for Britain's sterling debts with Egypt, India and other countries and said the British Empire should be allowed to retain her system of preferential tariffs intact for another three years.

General Staff For Peace Mr. Baruch said the United States should establish a "General Staff for Peace" which would launch a production drive across America exceeding wartime proportions and, meanwhile, stabilise the economy by cutting down food prices, banking enterprises and maintaining the present taxation levels for another two years.

Mr. Baruch, who holds no government position, spoke as an independent witness before the Committee, asserted that the United States should become a market for the productive labour of all peoples for the next five years as part of the plan.

What measure of control the French would have over such an army, especially in war, would, of course, have to be worked out in detail and snags might well arise. Well-informed observers nevertheless felt the chances were good that an agreement could be reached on this point.

An even thornier question was that of separate diplomatic representation for Viet Nam, on which Bao Dai was believed to be insisting.

HAS NO AUTHORITY Technically, Bao Dai has no degree of authority. He is simply an Emperor who has abdicated. He himself has always been careful to stress that his talks with the French authorities have no power to bind his people.

It is clear, however, that the French believe Bao Dai's prestige in Indo-China to be still considerable or they would not have troubled to negotiate with him before any definite step is taken.

Observers believe the French will consult the Indo-Chinese people in some democratic way, possibly by a plebiscite, on the desirability of Bao Dai's return.

The latest French military communiqué today claimed "at least 100 rebels" were killed and their headquarters destroyed in recent mop-up operations north of Hanoi, French Indo-China.

A considerable quantity of war materials, including automatic rifles, hand grenades and cartridges, was captured, the communiqué added.—Reuters.

Shanghai, Jan. 20.—Over a dozen reporters representing an equal number of Chinese newspapers, yesterday lodged a strong protest with the Foreign Minister, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, against an alleged news blackout on the part of the Ministry, according to Chinese reports.

The same reporters recently sent a note to the Ministry containing a similar complaint.—Reuters.

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Nazi Pretext For Entry Into Denmark Revealed

Nuremberg, Jan. 19.—The American war crimes tribunal trying former members of the German Foreign Office, diplomats and government officials—21 "Wilhelmstrasse defendants"—heard today how a German envoy tried to persuade Denmark on the day of the Wehrmacht invasion that the only reason Germany decided to send in troops was to save her "from British aggression."

ITALIAN NAVY

Britain Gives Up Share Of Ships

London, Jan. 19.—Britain's surrender of the share of the Italian Navy, due to her under the terms of the Italian peace treaty, is unconditional, it was authoritatively confirmed in London today.

Britain renounced the ships to which she was entitled in a communiqué issued at the end of the visit paid to London last October by Count Carlo Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister.

This decision, which was followed by a similar announcement by the United States, was not made conditional on any similar move by the Soviet Union or France, as was suggested in a press report published in London today.

The Foreign Office spokesman in London today refused to comment on a report from Rome that the return of several British warships, including the battleship Royal Sovereign, which were lent to the Soviet Government during the war until the Soviet Union received its allocation of ships of the Italian Navy, has been delayed by the Soviet claim that extensive repairs should first be undertaken on the Italian ships to which it is entitled.—Reuters.

The Danish Foreign Minister declared that he knew the German aggressive intentions were "groundless."

He then entered a formal protest against Germany's violation of Danish neutrality.—Reuters.

BOYCOTT BY CHINESE

Singapore, Jan. 20.—The Associated Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Malaya announced today that they will boycott the federal legislative council and state legislative councils being established for the new federation of Malaya.

The federation is expected to be inaugurated on February 1.

The Chinese Chambers said they would refuse to nominate Chinese representatives to any of the Malayan legislatures until the new constitution is altered to conform to their demands for more privileges for Malayan groups.

Foreign groups outnumber the Malay natives in the Peninsula.

The union has been accepted by the Malays and by the Indians, Eurasians and other communities except the Chinese.—Associated Press.

Uncle Mac Fined

London, Jan. 19.—Derek McCulloch, "Uncle Mac" of the BBC children's hour, was fined £22 at Mitcham, Surrey, today for exceeding the 30-miles-per-hour speed limit in Mitcham on December 18.

McCulloch, who lives at Drive Binstead, declaring that he was very sorry, appealed in vain to the Bench not to endorse his licence.—Reuters.

MCC Draw Match

Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan. 19.—Barbados and the MCC drew in their match here today, the MCC making 358 in the first innings and Barbados scoring 102 for 8 in the second innings.—Reuters.

"MAD MAJOR" OF R.F.C. DEAD

London, Jan. 19.—Major F.S. Moller, who died at Mayne, Seychelles, in the Indian Ocean, yesterday, was the man said to have inspired the "mad major" legend among front line troops in World War I by his recklessness as a Royal Flying Corps pilot.

Born in Texas, Moller was a cow-puncher before joining the R.F.C. He was in action against the famous Richthofen's Circus, of which Goering was once second in command.

For diving to 1,500 feet, dropping bombs on ammunition trains and then chasing three others, Moller was awarded the Military Cross.

He had lived on Seychelles Island for the last 10 years.—Reuters.

Imprisonment For Terrorists

Jerusalem, Jan. 19.—Four members of the Jewish terrorist Stern Gang, three youths and a girl, were sentenced to life imprisonment on a military court here tonight for carrying and firing arms and taking part in illegal military training.

They were members of a group which was surprised by British troops while carrying out small arms training near Ramat, north of Tel Aviv, on October 12 last.

The Jews, including the young girl sentenced, sang Jewish songs and danced in the dock during their trial today and were removed from the court after they had repeatedly interrupted the proceedings.—Reuters.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. Registered parcels will close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20
Closing Times By Air
Bangkok, Hankow, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Ceylon, Madras, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, London Reg. 3 p.m.
Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton Reg. 4 a.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Swatow (Sea) Noon.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Manila P. I. (Sea) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21
Closing Times By Air
Manila P. I. Reg. 3 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (By Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai Reg. 9 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland Reg. 12.5 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (By Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai Reg. 9 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland Reg. 12.5 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (By Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai Reg. 9 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland Reg. 12.5 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (By Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 25
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai Reg. 9 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland Reg. 12.5 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (By Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai Reg. 9 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland Reg. 12.5 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (By Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai Reg. 9 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland Reg. 12.5 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (By Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai Reg. 9 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland Reg. 12.5 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (By Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai Reg. 9 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland Reg. 12.5 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (By Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai Reg. 9 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland Reg. 12.5 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hankow, Taichow, Peiping Reg. 3 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (By Train) 2 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 8 a.m.
Canton (Train) 2 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters & cards only) (Sea) 2 p.m.
Shanghai (Sea) 3 p.m.
Macao, Tsinan, Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m.
Longmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31
Closing Times By Air
Shanghai Reg. 9 a.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland Reg. 12.5 p.m.
Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Ningbo, Hank